NO. 42 .-- VOL. XXVI.

gion; and who are ready to shape their suit the circumstances in which they may ed. The truth is, there is too much intel-

ce and piety, both here and in other parts of

ous efforts, and are confident that their prin-

eeting with success. A system which shuns ight, and depends for its stability and prosper-

immates, a part of whom are scholars who

their leisure in attending to light needle-

. The rooms occupied by the nuns, are all and uncomfortable, while those used by lars are neat and pleasant. The former

ot shown to strangers, and a person by visit-

nunnery can form but little idea of its in-arrangements, or of the condition of the

years since one of the nuns made her

from the institution, and fled for protec-the house of a relative in this city. The used every effort to induce her to return,

he very wisely concluded that she had en-

he advantages of the nunnery long enough. Catholics deserve much credit for their in the Temperance cause in this city. Λ

number have signed the pledge, and the

is advancing here very rapidly. Large rance meetings, embracing all denomina-tave been held in the open air, and while

ss was in session, the members were fre

ard to the general interests of religion in I would remark, that while there is here

ery other city, a great deal of wickedness, much sound and productive piety. In

Presbyterian churches, there are many de-and zealous Christians who feel a deep in-in the prosperity of Christ's kingdom, and willing to pray and labor for the salva-

their fellow men. The churches on the both, are well attended, although the propor-of the inhabitants that attend church is less in the cities at the north. The evening meet-

s during the week are also attractive and inter-

of attention which is given to subjects of a politi-cal character. While in many other places reli-gon holds the most prominent rank in the estima-

of Christ have to contend, is the great degree

f the community, here it seems to be a sec-

power can neglect the interests of their

rs think that they have an excuse for

dary consideration. Politics is the all-absorb-

This city has been blessed, in times that are

sed, with revivals of religion, and at the pres-

ing over his churches here. Much fervent r ascends daily to heaven, and many efforts ande to induce the impenitent to comply with erms of salvation. And could we see a pow-

at position which it ought to occupy, and

classes to which it is entitled, I believe ence of such a state of things would be

throughout our whole land-our government

on would be co-extensive with the benefits

rrespondence of the Boston Recorder.]
BUENOS AYRES, JULY 26th, 1841.

d are printed and read with avidity.

his operations, another; the oppressed orne down under the weight of his yoke,

power or increase his dominion, another; and curious, who, Athenian-like, spend

in nothing else, have another; and in-farious are they, that it would be almost to enumerate them. Motives, some-

ar are no doubt operating to produce a

mar are no doubt operating to produce a intermingling of nations, relationship, or profitable intercourse, which is to afford acilities for the spread of the gospel and ting the world. Were it possible to take from which we could discover at a clance.

n which we could discover at a glance es that are hurrying to and fro, from

on to another, the ships upon the ocean,

boats upon the rivers—we should be surpris-it the number, and be almost ready to con-

that there was but one people upon earth, tongoe, and mutual constant interchange of feelings and kind offices between all us intants. The untravelled would with difficulty at the vast numbers, who, leaving their counting their temperature.

heir homes, seek their fortunes or spend

ives in foreign lands,-changing sides with

SOUTH AMERICA.

at flow from our free institutions.

ful awakening here that would move this city, as of late been moved by political excite-could we see the religion of Christ assum-

invited to make addresses.

n the ignorance of the people, can never

HILDREN. ess H. F. at th

LIES, &c.

ace Hanges and Stov

RCHANTS.

OF SILKS.

GERMAN PAINTED FLO

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Boston

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1841.

schools, and assisting in the supply of tempora

schools, and assisting in the supply of temporal wants. At the same time, the society by its missionaries and others, has maintained public preaching on the Subbath, at different times, and for longer or shorter periods, at the Market in Cambridge street, in the Chapels at Buttolph street, South Boston, Sea street, Charter street, House of Refuge, Chelsea Landing, and Mill Dan.

When the Society was organized, the "Hill,"

crime. The dance halls, and grog-shops, and gaming houses, and brothels that stood there, all congregated together, with all the fascinations and facilities of crime imaginable, made it little

else than one broad gate-way to hell. With a view of acting upon it, the Society, January 31st,

1819, commenced a meeting in Parkman's Mar-

sense, the meetings at the several places named,

Such is a brief sketch of the past. It shows several things. One is, that Orthodox Unrisulans in their zeal for the heathen, have not forgotten

the ignorant, and the poor at home. Another is, that they were in the field with their ministry for the poor some years before their Unitarian neigh-bors. Another is, that they originated some

courage to venture out upon the wide waters

so called, was one wide scene of prostituti

feelings of other races. Buenos Ayres, situated as it is, nearly two thousand miles from any other maritime port of consequence, (except one) is nevertheless supplied with a large portion of foreigners; and I think I do not mistake in estimation.

[Currespondence of the Boston Recorder.]

[Dear Sir,—In one of my recent letters, I gave you some account of the Catholic College in teartheless than the present time, as forming over one iteraters, it is the dust of the entire population of the city. The most of them being Europeans of different nations and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one and complexions, they are quite a medley; and all to mutually benefit one about his character and desting, he found peace are the most constantly engaged in exploring the earth.

The mind with all its powers is also to be exercised. For the purpose of developing the exe

lish and foster commerce and the mechanic arts, which, previous to their coming to the country, scarcely deserved to be named in connexion with it. The young South American scarcely arrives at

country, to allow this sect to make much pro-s, or at least, ever to gain the ascendency ng us. The Catholics, we know, are making The foreigner, then, who brings his industry, his tools, and his knowledge, and plies them in such a land as this, must be welcome, because he les will ultimately prevail; but they have too one an influence, arising from our schools, and leges, and churches, and benevolent societies, contend against, to have any reasonable hopes case, it is not difficult to foresce that foreigners or y upon the Ignorance of the people, can never ourish upon American soil. The Nunnery at Georgetown, contains about notwithstanding their favorable reception. they have been looked upon by the natives as the North American Indians look upon their women— as a race made to toil for warriors; but as the attend upon the instruction given at the institution, and the remainder are nuns. Much of the time of the nuns is given to devotional exercises. Those who were rich when they entered, are allowed to Ind such other employments as they may The poorer members are obliged to labor form the work connected with the estab-

I may take occasion to speak further of my next. Yours, N.

CITY MISSIONS-No. 11.

To the Members of Orthodox Churches in Boston:
The City Mission, as now prosecuted by the churches of our denomination in this city, is un-der the direction of the Boston City Missionary Society—formerly the "Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor." Its roanization was on this wise. On the 29th of organization was on time wise. On the 2-rd of September, 1816, there was a meeting of a num-ber of gentlemen at the house of the Rev. Joshua Huntington, Paster of the Old South Church, at which, Rev. Mr. Huntington, and Messes. Win. Thurston, Pliny Cutler, Samuel T. Armstrong, Charles Cleaveland, and Henry Holmes were ap-pointed a committee "to examine into the state of pointed a committee "to examine into the state the poor and the destitute, ascertain facts, and adthe poor and the destitute, ascertain facts, and adjust such a plan for their instruction and relief, as may be thought expedient." At an adjourned meeting on the 9th of October, that commutee reported, "that of 540 families visited, 141 are in want of Bibles, 801 children and 27 adults would attend Sabbath schools," were they established. At this meeting, a constitution having been previously drefted, the Secrety was formed. It was viously drafted, the Society was formed. It incorporated by the legislature in 1820. Rev. Joshua Huntington was its first President. The office has been since successively filled by Messrs. Josiah Salisbury, Samuel Hubbard, and Pliny

Josiah Salisbury, Samuel Hubbard, and Pliny Cutter.

Sanbath Schools.—One of the first, and, for twelve years, chief objects of the Society's attention was Sabbath school instruction. At its organical men, I have presented this class of our fellow men, I have presented this class of our fellow are, the more they see of that need. Country, in this department of benevolent effort.

Upon this, the Society at once entered. The but that justice may be done the sailor. Who are Upon this, the Society at once entered. The movement met with much opposition—especially from the so called, "liberal portion" of the community. Nevertheless the Society prosecuted its work with vigor. It collected and diffused information respecting Sabbath schools in England; it explored the city (then town) and exposed its wants; it met and removed the many and varied objections that were urged; it printed and circulated arbitration while a property of the contract of the sailor. Who are movement may be done the sailor. The movement may be done the sailor that may be done the sailor. The movement may be done lated publications, and sent circulars to pastors and churches in the country on the subject; it established schools of its own, tried various methods of instruction and management in them, and ods of instruction and management in them, and spread the results before the public; and, in many and various ways, did much to introduce, mature and extend that system of Sabbath school instruction, now prevalent through the city, and over the land. The Society continued this department of effort until 1829, when a separate Sabbath school organization—the Boston Sabbath School Union was formed, and the schools of the Society, owing or may be attributed to a variety ves:—The Christian, who in sincerity of praying "Thy kingdom come!" has a merchant, who wishes to extend the

grown up from nothing to seventeen in number, were committed, with the consent of all parties, PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The Society became early aware that there were great numbers of chil-dren in town, destitute of the advantages of a common school education. Immediate attention was given to their case. As early as April 30, 1817, ety, the Board of Managers voted, "That Messrs.
Wm. Thurston, Josiah Salisbury, J. Hopkins,
Samuel T. Armstrong, and Pliny Cutler, be a
Committee to obtain information in regard to establishing Lancasterian schools in this town, in-terest those who may be found favorable thereto, memorialize the Selectmen on the subject, and adopt such other measures as they may judge expedient." The Committee entered on their work.

A part of them visited Philadeiphia to obtain inbefore the public; public interest was awakened, and in June, 1818, by vote of the town, primary schools were adopted as a part of the system of free school education in Boston. The Primary

Recorder.

were committed to its care.

The Refuse and Bible Society.—The attention of the Society was early called to the importance of a temporary asylum for abandoned females, who might wish to reform. The Female Missionary Society which had been in the field for some years before, and had at times employed Missionary Society which had been in the field for some years before, and had at times employed city missionaries, had also been interested in the same object. The result of their joint efforts was the establishment, in 1821, of the "Penilent Female's Refuge." From 150 to 200 individuals have been, at different times, admitted to it, numbers of whom have been reformed, and some it is hoped, have found it the place of their salvation.

The Marine Bible Society of Boston and vicinity had its origin, in a similar manner, in the opera-deserves not the name American. The man that deserves not fine name American. poets merit no censure for immortalizing the first navigators and reckoning the first built ship among the constellations of heaven. Well has it been said, "The man, that would despise a sailor, deserves not the name "American. The man that does not honor him for his self-sacrifice, sympathize with him in his trials, and pity him in his degradation, while he himself is rioting amid the luxuries the sailor brings him, should have no sympathy shown him when he is wrecked amid the billows of the rolling world."—Sailor's Mag. Nor. 1840.

Y-x-a. hoped, have found it the place of their salvation.

The Marine Bible Society of Boston and vicinity had its origin, in a similar manner, in the operations of this Society.

Preaching the Hill, Churches.—The Society with few intervals, has maintained one or more missionaries in the field. These have spent most of their time in family visibation—visiting.

most of their time in family visitation—visiting the poor, the sick, the afflicted; giving religious instruction and counsel; distributing tracts and Bibles; persuading those visited to attend public worship, gathering their children into Sabbath EXTRACTS FROM OLD WRITERS.

GOD FAITHFUL TO HIS PROMISE. When God promised Abraham a son that should be the great blessing of the world, perhaps he ex-pected it should be his immediate son, but it proved to be one at the distance of forty two generations, and about 2,000 years. Yet delays of time for performing his promise is when it labors inder the greatest improbabilities

TRUSTING GOD WITH OUR GOOD NAME. Those who take care to keep a good conscience may cheerfully trust God with the keeping of their good names, and have reason to hope that he will lear up not only their integrity, but their bonor, as the sun at noon day.

1819, commenced a meeting in Parkman's Mar-ket. Meanwhile, measures were taken to erect a place of worship on the "Hill," itself; and July 5, 1821, the Mission House in Buttolph street was dedicated to the service of God. And when in the following year, 1822, the civil authority, un-der the administration of Mr. Quincy, attempted a general reformation there, the influence of the Mission House, was not unfelt, nor were the offi-cess and members, this Science in the offi-How to HAVE DIVINE DIRECTION. Those who would have direction from God, must think on things themselves, and consult with themselves. It is the thoughful, not the unthinking, whom God will guide. When we are most quiet and composed, we are in the best frame to receive the notices of the divine will

cers and members of this Society inactive or un-important helpers in the work. The Society has How to treat those under suspicion of HAVING OFFENDED.

It becomes us, in many cases, to be gentle towards those that come under suspicion of having never made it a special object to gather perma-tent congregations and churches. It has only offended, to hope the best concerning them. Those who are found faulty were perhaps over-taken in the fault, and are therefore to be restored sought to occupy temporarily such portions of the city as were most destitute, and to reach such portions of the population, as were not, for the time, reached by any of the existing churches. It has thus merely pioneered the way, and whenever in the spirit of meckness. Even the necessary ensures of those who have offended ought to be in any case, a regular church has been established, to meet the wants of such locality or class, has retired and left the field to its successor. In this anaged without noise. The words of the wise BEING COMPORTED.

Blessed be God, there is no occasion of grief in this world, no, not that which is supplied by may be considered as having led the way to the formation of the Green street Church, the Mari-ner's Church, the Philips Church, South Boston, and the Hanover, (now Bowdoin) street Church. sin itself, that will justify us in refusing to be

WHO HAVE OPPOSED CHRISTIANITY. Few have opposed Christianity, but sue have first divested themselves of humanity.

REMOVES IN LIFE.

measures which have generally been supposed to originate elsewhere. Another is, that some forms of Christian effort, that were, in some quarters, TRUE PENITENTS. popular. Another is, that the future is full of hope. Time was, in this city, when the finger of scorn was pointed at the Sabbath school, and the Sabbath school teacher. Time was, when a "night meeting" was hooted at. Time was, when to be Orthodox, was to be a marked man. Not so now. Yet even then, how much was done by a little fearless, prayerful, and well-directed effort. How absolutely certain is it, that effort now the same in kind or spirit, will reap a larger and a speedier result. Do the members of these churches believe it? Are they awake to the fact of a field white to the harvest? Or are thy dwelling at ease in their ceiled houses, and leaving the Lord's house to lie waste? How is it, friend, with thee? they are sorry for their sins, and yet persist if them. The purest souls are most sensible of

Thorn is mostles view of OBSERVANCE OF ORDINANCES, &c. They who are of greatest attainments in gifts and graces, should yet, in their place, bear their testimony to instituted ordinances, by a humble and diligent attendance on them, that they may give a good example to others.

REVIVAL IN RIDGEBURY, CONN.

STATE OF THINGS IN TIMES PAST. The Rev. Nathan Burton, was the faithful and voted pastor of this people for twenty years .-aye, were there no sailors, many a fair portion of the earth would never have come to the knowledge of men. Now the riches of both "the Indies are wafted to our shores." We feast at home upon Eighteen years ago, there was a powerful and ex-tensive revival under his labors, when a good number of worthy members were added to the church. Since that time there has been no gen-Insuries gathered from all parts of the globe.

Who collects the scattered productions of the earth and lays them at our door? By whom are craft novement on the subject of religion till re-cently. In consequence of this long dearth, the church had dwindled in numbers, and languished procured our most valued articles of furniture and of dress? Who fills the drawers and the cases of in graces; and the rising generation was growing up thoughtless of God, and regardless of their own eternal welfare. Though this place was free, in a great measure, from degrading vices, yet the youth were given to levity, and some of our college cabinets with rare specimens? Who procures for a nation a great part of its wealth? The sailor—the sailor! is the answer to these yet the youth were given to levity, and some of them to great irreverence in the house of God. The heart of the pastor and of the church members was often pamed by their whispering and other improper conduct during divine service. Year after year had brother Burton poured the instructions of God's word upon the ear of this people. Here he had spent his strength and exhausted his energies in vain, to persuade sinners to be reconciled to God. He had cried aloud and not spared himself in the least, he had preached the gospel publicly, and from house to house, and warned sinners night and day with tears. questions. How is it that we, who have been an independent mation less than three-fourths of a century, rank among the most powerful nations on the earth? Can this inquiry be answered with-out making honorable allusion to mariners? Does not our commerce "thread every river and visit every shore on the globe?" Is there a harbor, in which American ships are not seen? Over what water has not the flag of the United States way. ed? Are not our ships acknowledged to be su-perior to those of any other nation? Let it be remembered that our vessels would be of no use, and warned sinners night and day with tears if no sailors were found to man them. Let sea-men as a class become extinct, and the ships will decay in the docks. But often has he retired from the sanctuary, exclaiming, "Who hath believed our report, whom hath the arm of the Lord been rever "Who hath believed our report, and to The arts and sciences are indebted to seamen. He was sometimes almost ready to say, "I have labored in vain and spent my strength for nought." Disheartened at the state of things in his church and congregation, he was led, some time since, to ask the church to join with him in calling upon By circumnavigating the earth, it is shown to be 6. I advance another step. I consider it a duty devolved on us by the Deity, to explore the ty devolved on us by the Deity, to explore the earth—we are required to acquaint ourselves with every continent, ocean, island, sea, lake and river which diversify the earth's surface. Nor is there ought beneath the soil that is contraband; silver and gold are not buried in the ground in order to be forever concealed; they were designed for use—but labor must be bestowed to obtain them. Diamonds are deposited in the sand, and pearls in the ocean not to remain there, but to be presented. the Consociation to dismiss him from his pastoral charge. The church, finally, owing to his impor-tunity, yielded to his request. He was accord-ingly dismissed on the 8th of last June.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVIVAL

But a few weeks had clapsed after Mr. Burton's dismission, before the dews of divine grace began to distil upon this thirsty and desolate heritage of the ocean, not to remain there, but to be procured rations existed in the city for the supply of the supply o

pected, was exceedingly rejoiced at witnessing this dawning of a brighter day upon his former people. After a few days of distressing anxiety about his character and destiny, he found peace at the foot of the cross. Not far from this time there the foot of the cross. Not far from this time there were three somewhat sudden deaths among the young, which, together with sitting up with the corpse of one of them, and the funeral exercises, was the means that God employed to awaken three or four young ladies. About this time, which was the middle of last summer, the Lord's Supper was administered to the church, by their former pastor, and two youths, a brother and sister, were received into the church. This was ter, were received into the church. This was solemn day for Ridgebury. The young man first named, also, came forward publicly, and read the leaf which had been blessed to his soul, and made few remarks to his young friends. All these sings together were employed by the Holy Ghost things together were en things together were employed by the Lind to deepen and extend the solemnity in the congre-gation. By the 10th of August there had occur ed eight or ten hopeful conversions.

At the time Consociation met in Ridgebury to dismiss brother Burton, a member of that body remarked to some of the brethren of that church, vest, if you will send for me I will come and help you gather in a harvest of a different kind." Ac-cordingly, when they had completed their haying and harvesting, and the Lord had shown them that a harvest of a more precious kind was ripe for the sickle, and a few sheaves of the first-fruits had already been gathered, two of the brethren of the church visited that minister spoken of about d reminded him of his promise. He concluded be as good as his word. On the evening of the 14th of August, he commenced a series of meetings, by telling the people assembled what it is that alarms the awakened sinner, from Acts ii. 37. The next day (Sabbath) he told Christians who The next day (Sabbath) he told Christians they and with what feelings they should pray for a revival, (Hab. in. 2.) and that the excuses which sinners make for not serving God, are unreasonable, (Luke xiv. 18.) and that hell torments are intelerable. (Mark ix. 44.) After preaching in the evening, opportunity was given for those who desired the prayers of God's people, to show it by rising. Fighteen or bondy reasons Service were rising. Eighteen or twenty rose. Services were continued afternoons and evenings, through that week, with increasing interest. Toward the last of the week, as many as seventy or eighty mani-fested concern for salvation, about fifty of whom professed to have Christ formed in them the hope of glory. The protracted meeting closed Sab-bath evening, the 22nd of August, having been continued nine days.

THE CONVERTS.

The converts of this revival are mostly young.

Rather more than half of them are males. A majority of them, it is believed, were connected with the Sabbath school. One class, of about a dozen young ladies, were all hopefully converted. This ass is taught by a married female. Some of these young ladies trace their first impressions to the faithful remarks of their teacher. Another interesting fact is, that they embrace almost the whole choir of singers. They used to sing for amusement, but they now sing to serve and glority Cod they now seem to "sing with the spirit,
and with the understanding also, making melody
in their hearts unto God." Another fact is, that
in one family, both parents and five of their children are among the professed converts.

CONCLUSION.

1. This revival commenced in such a way, that men will be likely to see the hand of God in it, and to give God all the glory. The reading of an old leaf, sitting up with a corpse, death—things that happen nine hundred and mnety-nine times without making any impression, here were made the means of the commencement of a glorious revival. That declaration of divine truth, is clearly illustrated in the case of the old leaf—"Not by the means of the co might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the

2. This revival began at a time which will be likely to lead men to give God the glory of it. It was after the late pastor had become disheartened, feeling that his own strength was weakned as far as the conversion of sinners is concerned and had, as it were, retired from the field in de spair, so that he will not feel that the revival is his work. It was in midsummer, when all were unusually occupied with the world. So that the began too, before any special efforts were made to convert sinners and promote a revival, so that the minister who conducted the exercises of the protracted meeting, will not be disposed to think that the revival was his work. Brother Burton is, doubtless, ready to adopt the language of Paul, "I planted," and another watered, "but Gon gave the increase. So then, neither is he that planteth any thing, nor he that watereth, but God that giv-

3. This revival teaches us never to cease sow

ing the good seed of the kingdom, for "Though seed lie buried long in dust, It sha'nt deceive our hope; The precious grain shall ne'er be lost, For grace insures the crop."

Here this servant of God has been ploughing, and breaking up the fallow ground, and sowing his seed in the morning, and in the evening not withholding his hand, for eighteen long years, without witnessing a single harvest. But in this revival, he that prepared the ground and sowed the seed, and he that came and helped reap the precious grain, were permitted to rejoice together. And both the sower and the reaper, it is believed, are ready to say, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be all the glory." E. D. K.

ome upon them. The pressure of their agricul so necessarily occupied, that they cannot keep the nt leisure, they might rise to a higher tone of pie-y. As it is they must submit to their hard lot, and give up all idea of warm and earnest zeal in the

WHOLE NO. 1346.

sure result of reversing this law. We do not find that the absence of industry is favorable to eminence of piety, but the opposite. That class of Christians who have the most time at their disposal, and are least cumbered with the active business of life, are not, for that reason, the more devoted servants of God. Solid and well balanced picture in that which spins from the prince of that ety is that, which arises from the union of that which God, by special command, has joined together, viz: diligence about both temporal and eternal concerns.

It is a melancholy mistake, that a pressure of worldly employments, lawful, and manifestly improved upon us by the providence of God, has any s that, which arises from the union of that

posed upon us by the providence of God, has any natural tendency to divest the mind of sprituality. The mechanic with his tools—the farmer at his plough—the merchant with his goods—the student with his books—the sailor at the helm—the matron at the head of her household-the domestic at her work—all these are in the places Providence assigns them. They are obeying the laws of God's economy in reference to human occupations in this economy in reference to human occupations in this world, and there is nothing in the nature of these occupations to prevent the high and holy harmony of the soul with God. These labors are just as pleasing to him, if performed in the right spirit towards him, as prayer and praise, or attendance at the table of the Lord, for they are as truly his will as any of the special duties of religion. We now look for God in the special duties of religion. will as any of the special duties of religion. We may look for God in them, and find him in them, as really as we can in any religious service what-

As if the Scriptures would meet this very objection, we are presented with a striking refutation of it in the case of Paul. There were seasons when worldly employments engrossed his time and efforts as much as they ever can any man's. He labored might and day with his own hands, to obtain the means of subsistence. He had a trade as a mechanic, that of a tent-maker, and many a mid-midt have any history as the same had a trade as a mechanic. mechanic, that of a tent-maker, and many a midnight hour saw him still pressing the labor to which the morning light had summoned him. But was piety relaxed? Did this obstruct his communion with God, or damp the sacred love of souls? Who supposes that Paul's mind was less heavenly, or his zeal less ardent and joyful, because midday and midnight saw him driving with unabated zeal the labor that brought him in his daily bread?—The great secret was, he carried God with him judg his daily mechanical labors and eard in into his daily mechanical labors, and acted in them with reference to his glory, as really as when he made the guilty monarch tremble by his hal-lowed eloquence, or drove his pen in those epistles which electrified the church, and which have made Zion the excellency and the joy of many

is the place where we may eminently glorify and enjoy him, whether we drive a loom, furl a sail, wield an axe, or sway a sceptre. There is no lawful occupation of life incompatible with eminent picty. To suppose it, were to make one part of the Divine arrangements hostile to another. We fully adopt the following language of a distinguished English divine: "The noble truth is, those worldly employments may be so many help ers on in religion; and that in place of serving as leaden weights, which retard a disciple in his celeaden weignts, waich retard a disciple in his ce-lestial career, they may be as well plumed wings, accelerating gloriously the onward progress. In laboring to support himself, Paul labored to ad-vance Christ's cause. And though there be not always the same well defined connection between our toils for a livelihood and the interests of re ligion, yet, let a connection be practically sought after, and it will always he precitedly found. The case exists not, in which, after making it obliga-tory on a man that he should work for his bread, God has not arranged, that in thus working, he was work also for the well believe of may work also for the well being of his soul. And the man that should doubt that industry and piety have been associated by God, we would take with us into the work-chamber of St. Paul; and there showing him the Apostle toiling against want, and yet in toiling serving Jesus Christ—subwant, and yet in tolling serving Jesus Christ—subsisting by his artisanship, and yet feeding the zeal of his soul by and through his labors for the support of his body—we would tell the questioner that God thus caused a mighty specimen to be given of an instituted connection between secular employment and spiritual improvement; and whilst we send him to the writing's of Paul, that he may learn what it is to be industriable religious we learn what it is to be industriously religious, w send him to the tent-making of Paul, that he may learn what it is to be religiously industric .N. Y. Evang.]

NAPOLEON.

Among the extraordinary circumstances com-bined with Napoleon's most eventful life, the fact recently elicited, that he who so long was the Autocrat of Continential Europe, during the latter part of his exile in the island of Helena, became a believer in divine Revelation, is delightful to all Christians. Among other proofs, this occurrence has been published by the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"The Abbe Bonavita and his companions, while in England, on their way to sojourn with

Napoleon in Helena, were assisted in making purchases, by a person immediately connected with the Bible Society. The Abbe undertook to present to Napoleon the Royal Octavo New Testament, superbly bound, which, he assured his friend, would be highly prized and constantly read by Napoleon."

But the Report of the French Bible Society for

1811, contains a notice upon the same topic, which is too valuable to be omitted. I have extracted the most important portions of it.

"Beyond the region of South Western Africa,

in the Atlantic Ocean, is an island in which, more than twenty years ago, a revival of religion took place—thanks to the circulation of the Bible!

—one of the characteristics of which was the formation of several meetings for prayer, reading the Scriptures, and spiritual edification—in which not only some of the inhabitants of the Isle united, but also several soldiers. The Sovereign of the Island there retained a French military officer.— During the tedious hours of solitude, he During the tedious hours of solitude, he needed those great and powerful consolations of which God alone is the Supreme Disposer. The pious solicitude of those around him penetrated his feelings. Among the soldiers who were daily appointed to guard the prisoner, were some Christians, who discerned the secret of his griefs, and beheld him no longer as a hostile stranger, but merely as an unfortunate person, whose soul was dear to them. Not having the means of direct communication with him, so as to be able to difcommunication with bim, so as to be able to dif-use over his wounded mind the consoling balm of the Gospel—but knowing, by sweet experience, that the Saviour is present wherever two or three meet together in His name, and that the fervent prayer of the righteous offered in faith, is of great efficacy to promote the spiritual benefit of others, they continued to address to 'the Throne of Grace,' on his behalf, the most fervent supplication, and to request the Gode greathers. tion, and to request the God of goodness and mer-cy to alleviate his affliction, and to render it sub-servient to the peace and salvation of his soul. With what sacred emotion were they filled, when after the death of that prisoner, the fact was com-municated which led them to believe that the nu-merous prayers which they had offered on his behalf, might have been the means, through grace from on High, of bringing down the dew of heav-enly blessings upon his soul! Among other de-tails, they learned from persons whose attach nent

Darien, Conn. Sept. 21st, 1841.

Many justify coldness and unfaithfulness, on the ground of the excessive worldly cares which daily Christian armor bright. They cannot rise above the pressure that is upon them, and maintain a heavenly and spiritual mind. If it were not for their necessary worldly cares, and were they more

service of God.

But this class of persons labor under a most unhappy delusion. It is not the lawful business of life to which the providence of God has called them, that causes the spirit of piety to droop. Industry in one's calling, is just as truly a requirement of God as a spiritual mind, and one ordinance of the Lord cannot be supposed to stand in the way of executing another. The fact that dilliprace in humans of forces of spirit in seven or several services. igence in business and fervency of spirit in serving the Lord, are both demanded of the same person and at the same time, is a demonstration that they

re compatible. are compatible.

The very constitution of man shows that God did
not make him to be an idler. Body and soul were
made for activity, and can fulfil the noble end of

system of the cut. The consistency of the cut. The system of the cut. The system of the cut. The system of the cut. The consistency of the cut. The cut. The consistency of the cut. The cut. The cut. The influence of the cut. Th religion makes but little advancement, by means of accessions received from the Protestant ranks. Occasionally, some by marrying Catholics, are induced to embrace their religion, but such individuals are generally those who care but little about

the age of sixteen, when he is forced into the arthe age of sixteen, when he is forced into the army, and, from the frequency of civil commotion and war, he acquires the profession of arms; this with his camp habits and notions, unfit him for every thing else, and he is in time of peace, liable to become a drone in society; or he may be worse, as he can only live by fomenting civil discord; and, if of an aspiring disposition, satisfy his ambition by becoming the chief of a faction.

The foreigner, then, who brings his industry.

and not store, and as this, must be welcome, because he provides for the wants of a people who cannot or will not provide for themselves. Such being the time approaches when the sword is to be beaten into the ploughshare, and the spear into the prun-ing hook, those wno live by contention will sink down before the peaceful laborer and the artizan. Already on almost every great subject connected with the country (except perhaps that of war,) the ion of the intelligent foreigner is respected,

potic administration of the government, by Gener-al Rosas, the distinction between citizens and ce of public opinion, compels the natives to wear. Men, women, and children, must exhibit in one or two conspicuous places about their per-sons, a red ribbon, which usually bears a bloody motto, or some imprecation upon the opposite par-y, now completely prostrated. The men must also preserve their mustachos and shave under the chin. The neglect of these frivolities would subject the citizens to serious insults and abuses, while foreigners go without them unmolested, and are generally dressed in the costume of their

RELIGIOUS.

Dear Str.—It is an interesting fact, connected pellaps, more particularly with the present age, and the people of every civilized nation are reaching forth for intelligence from all parts of the globe. Accounts that can be relied upon as torrect, if containing anything new relating to make people, immediately find their way to the

six months from the formation of the Sociformation. Other measures were adopted for the same end. The information obtained was spread

free school education in Boston. The Frinary School System of Boston, had its origin here.

Seamen.—When the Society commenced its labors, Scamen were also a neglected class. No general interest was felt, and no general organizations existed in the city for the supply of their moral and spiritual wants. The Society felt that secretizing should be done, and resolved upon it.

who revealed the Book of the Covenant of Grace who revealed in Biss! That soldier who, dur-ing his captivity, read and meditated on the Bible, and whose lips often uttered the precious name of the Saviour, was NAPOLEON!"

The preceding statements, it must be remem-bered, are published with the united sanction of the British and French Bible Societies, who will doubtless elicit, ere long, all the testimony upor that interesting topic which can be procured. It comprises one of the most splendid triumphs of the dissemination of "the oracles of God," hither to recorded in the annals of Christian benevo EUSEBIUS.

BOSTON RECORDER

FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1841.

MISSIONARY MEETING

In Park Street Church, Oct. 10, 1841. After a fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dimmick, of Newburyport, Dr. Anderson made the following statement, introductory to farewell address by the Rev. Mr. Meigs.

The Missionaries present, who are about enbark ing for the mission in Ceylon, are four in number

The Rev. Mr. Meigs, who is returning to his mission, where he has already spent near a quar-ter of a century in missionary labors. Mrs. Meigs remine for the present with her children in this

The Rev. Mr. Whittlesey, of New York city, and for some time a tutor in Yale College, of which College he is a graduate. Mrs. Whittlesey is from Morristown, N. J.

The Rev. Mr. Wyman, of Cumberland, Me. Mr. Wyman is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and re ceived his theological education at the Sen Bangor. Mrs. W. is from North Edgecomb, Me. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Williamstown, Vt. Mr.

Smith was graduated at Middlebury College, and received his theological education in the Seminary at Andover. Mrs. S. is from Paxton, in this State The instructions of the Prudential Committee were given to the two brethren first named at New Haven. in the early part of the year, on occasion of the o dination of Mr. Whittlesey. Messrs. Smith and Wyman were designated to the Ceylon Mission, since that time. Circumstances have not permitte the preparation of additional public instructions to deliver on this occasion; and there will therefore, be the more opportunity for us to attend to the valedictory suggestions, and exhortations of our missionary brother: whose age, experience, and

long services, give him strong claims to be heard. There may be persons present, who are ready to ask, why we send forth these Missionaries, when the pressure is so great on the funds of the Board.

A very brief answer will suffice. Owing to the failure of laborers, there are now two, if not three. vacant parishes in the Ceylon mission; and the fields thus exposed, are in danger of growing over with weeds, with more than tropical luxuriance. Besides, the health of Mr. Hoisington, the principal of the admirable Seminary in this mission, the most perfect institution of the kind any where in the heathen world, has failed, under the accumulation of labor and care, and that too, just when the Seminary, from its growth and prosperity, is in special need of an increase in the number of its teachers from this country. In a word, results the most precious, results of great labor, and many prayers and much expenditure for more than twenty years past, are in danger of being utterly sacrificed and lost; and that interesting mission is threatened with another reduction, different in form, than that of 1837, but, if possible, more disastrous. Hence the reason why the Prudential Committee send out this reinforcement, notwithstanding the pressure is so great on the funds of the Board. Who would think the Committee justified in withholding it?

The embarkation is expected to take place or Wednesday or Thursday, in the ship Brenda, Captain Ward; the company is to be landed, Provi dence permitting, on the western shore of Ceylon, at Columbo, the chief place in the colonial govern ment, about two hundred miles from the district of Jaffna, where the mission is situated.

The district is the northern extremity of the is land; and its inhabitants are of the Tamul race. and of the same language and religion with eight or nine millions of Tamul people on the neighboring continent. The mission was commenced by Messrs Warren, Richards, Meigs, and Poor, in the autumn of the year 1816, just twenty-five years ago. Messrs. Meigs, and Poor are the surviving members of this company. Messrs. Winslow, Spaulding, Woodward, and Scudder, all of whom, except Mr Woodward, are still living, were sent to the mission in 1819; and that year was signalized by the first of that series of ten or twelve revivals, by which this favored mission has been distinguished. The Seminary, already mentioned, dates its commencement from the 22nd of July, 1823, under the supe intendance of Mr. Poor. It has now 160 members nearly two-thirds of whom are members of the church in good standing. In the same year, with enlightened wisdom and forethought, the mission opened a Seminary for females, which was placed under the care of Mrs. Winslow, whose memoir i among the published volumes of the American Tract Society; and this institution now holds the same place among female seminaries in the heathen world, which the other kindred institutions in the mission, just mentioned, holds among seminaries for males. It contains 100 pupils, more than one third of whom are church members.

Fourteen years intervened between the first and second reinforcements of the mission. This was owing to the refusal of the colonial governor to allow of an increase in the number of American missionaries on the island. But in 1838, the prohibition having been removed by a new governo friendly to missions, a company of seven mis ries was sent, including a physician and printer.

This led, in the following year, to an extension of the mission among the Tamul people on the neighboring continent, where the great body of that people are found; and since the year 1834, ten ordained missionaries, and a physician and printer, have been sent to the Tamul missions among the Tamul people.

The whole number of missionaries sent by the

Board to that people, including two physicians, and two printers, is twenty-seven, of whom twenty are still in the field. And to give a view, in a sir gle sentence, of the extent of the operations among the Tamul people, it may be stated, that there are issions; 14 stations; nearly 100 pious native helpers, who were educated in the seminaries; nearly 400 church members; 10 boarding schools, including the seminary, containing more than 400 boarding pupils; 200 free schools, containing upwards of 6,000 pupils; and two printing ents, at which 76,000,000 of pages in

the Tamul language have been printed. Dr. Anderson added that the Rev. Mr. Heyer, missionary of the German Lutheran Church in this country, who was present, was going out in company with the missionaries of the Board, exting to commence a mission for his church

nong the Teloogoos, a numerous community ordering on the Tamul people on the north, which understood to offer a very inviting field for mis onary labor.

we have requested permission to publish it entire. Being artly extemporaneous, he could not prepare it in season for his week's Recorder. It will appear in our next.]

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Assam .- It has been thought advisable by the Missionaries at Jaipur, to discontinue the NAGA station for the present, though commenced quite auspiciously. The mission is not strong enough to sustain it, in addition to other stations already formed: and besides this, the Sam Naga language is spoken only by six or seven thousand persons and the time that must necessarily be devoted to it acquisition can be more usefully employed. Good has been done however, during the eight months devoted to it by Mr. Bronson: a number of young men of good standing have learned to read their own language, besides what has been taught to considerable class of children. The Assamese pe ple present a most encouraging and inviting field they are in a great measure civilized; a good portion of them cun already read; and their countr is rapidly rising in importance. The mission has hitherto encountered peculiar trials, in the sickness of its members, and from other sources; but at present, the health of the missionaries is unusu ally good, and prospects are encouraging.

TELOGOOS .- Messrs. Day and Van Husen prosecuting their labors at Nellore, in the Madras Presidency, with great diligence, and with some success. They have one valuable native assistant. and are training up another of much promise They have welcomed one Teloogoo convert, and seen his wife and son renounce Hindooism. The church at Madras is in a very unsatisfactory state It has no pastor. "Of the members, some have turned to the world, and some to other denominations;" scarcely more than half a dozen out of 50 or more are left. Sheep without a shepherd will always wander.

ersecution under the Burman government, from imprisonment, tortures and fines. They cannot flee from one city to another to avoid their perse cutors, nor abandon the country, without abandoning their wives and children, because the mountain passes are so vigilantly guarded. Mr. Kincaid's health has improved, and he labors earnestly in the distribution of tracts and the Scriptures, visiting and encouraging converts, and preaching the gospel. Truth is gaining ground, and idolatry in e minds of multitudes is losing its hold.

GREECE .- Apostolos, the native helper, stands fast in the truth, and reports six of his countrymen ticed has arisen from misapprehension or neglec metrius gives the missionaries increasing end agement as to the reality of his faith. Mrs. Dickson, a native of Scotland, has returned to Corfu, from which she had been a year absent, and openusefulness

PAWNEES .- Rev. J. N. Cusick, son of a celebrated Tuscarora chief, and pastor of the Baptist church among the Tuscaroras in New-York, has written to the Board, offering his services for a nission to the Pawnees, and expressing a strong desire to enter a wider field of usefulness than that which he now occupies.

RECEIPTS .- The Receipts of the Board, acknowledged in the October No. of the B. M. Magazine, amount to \$1,938,32.

"THE HOME MISSIONARY

The October No. contains an excellent sermon on the subject of "Giving, a habitual employment," by some pastor whose name is not announced. It will be read with much satisfaction by such as en- Lord. quire, " Lord! what wilt thou have me to do.

The second article is entitled, " an appeal from churches and ministers in Iowa to the A. H. M. S., and the friends of missions in the East," and it is an appeal that cannot fail to touch the heart, as well as enlighten the understanding of every patri- extended inquiry, do you pay promptly for all th otic and Christian reader. If it does not convey periodicals whose benefits you enjoy? Men who much information entirely new, it yet condenses and confirms previous representations. When Iowa shall become a State, it will contain an area of 60,-000 square miles, lying between the Mississippi and uri rivers, furnished with innumerabl of water, well skirted with timber, and affording a water power almost without limit for propelling machi ery-abounding in stone lime, and stone coal throughout, with extensive lead and zinc quantities of iron-within the same parallels of latitude, as the state of New-York and the northern half of Pennsylvania-us healthy as any eastern ruffles the man's spirit. And it is not an unusual Halifax also. State, excepting diseases inseparable from a new result of the excitement for the man to think he country-and having already a 000, increasing at the rate of 1000 per month.

The object of the appeal is, to secure more lagument is strengthened, by reference to the present condition and future prospects of the entire west- design to wrong any one. But he does. Multiern country.

Good Policy.-The society proposes to aid in the support of evangelists, who shall be selected by any Presbytery or Association, to itinerate and preach regularly in the several destitute churches within its bounds. The presbytery or association will use all reasonable means to raise the support of the missionary, and look to the Society only for the sum they fail to raise. These destitute churches will be formed into a circuit—and the missionaries employed, will be men of experience, niming to establish the regular ministrations of God's house every community. There is no other practica churches in many sections of the country.

ILLINOIS. The Rev. Mr. Kent writes very earnestly from Galena, for a missionary to enter the Lead mining region, without delay. " A man of experience, and of a well furnished mind, one who can grapple with error and resuscitate languishing piety," is demanded, to be " in labors more abundant" than most other missionaries are. The population are a shrewd, intelligent and enterprising class, and if the opportunity be afforded them, will contribute liberally to the support of able and faithful ministers.

A stone meeting-house has been crected and ust finished at G., 70 ft. by 40, and at its dedication was crowded. Harmony and progress mark the cause of the friends of God there, and their influence begins to be felt, all the country around. LOCKPORT .- When the Illinois and Michigan

canal shall be finished, L. will stand next in importance to Chicago. It has already 700 souls, and is in the midst of a thickly settled country; but is retarded in its growth by the suspension of operations on the unfinished canal. Sabbath congregations are good; and it is felt that the Gospel must be delightful, opening before him. But this was an ustained at any sacrifice. No place in northern

Aurora .- This place is rising in importance; a ew meeting-house is raised and enclosed; the Bible is read much more than formerly, and other means of grace are diligently used; it is surrounded by several other little churches, which have recently enjoyed a refreshing; about 200 hopeful conversions have crowned the labora of the season past, in three or four surrounding counties.

INDIANA. MINISTERS .- Faithful, able, and laborious men i the sacred profession are greatly needed. Lust year no less than fourteen preachers found seats in the State Legislature! "An aspiring young man knows of no cheaper, and more successful way to lucrative and honorable station, than that of begin ning his career as a licensed exhorter!" This ac nts in part at least, for the great number of it norant sectarian preachers at the West, and exhib its an amount of dishonesty and hypocrisy at which Christian sensibility deeply blushes

Eleven appointments of missionaries not in cor nission last year, were made last month, and eigh

The receipts of the Treasury of the paren Board, were \$5,304,79, beside donations in clothing The Central agency at Utica acknowledges the re ceipt of \$647,61; and the Western agency at Genea, 786,98. More than \$4000 of the receipts a New York, were the avails of three Legacies. We rejoice that the claims of Home Missions are begining to be remembered by the people of God on their dying beds. It is an indication that they are thought of, and deeply felt during their lives. it should be remembered that the gentle rain and the early dew fructify the earth more than the sud-

DO YOU PAY FOR THE MISSIONARY

This is a question that ought to startle ody's conscience. We understand there are fifty thousand dollars due for copies of that work, since the year 1821. And one of the officers of the Board at the recent meeting in Philadelphia delways wander.

Annacan. - The Christian Karens are suffering the Herald paid up, the Board would be at once

This neglect is a very strange affair. The read ers of such a work may be fairly presumed to be if not all religious, at least moral and honest men and to feel the common obligations of paying their just debts. We should think that the illumina tion concerning great moral principles thrown up on any mind by a year's perusal of the pages of that work, would create a jealousy to be delivered from all those delinquencies which so strikingly mark the pagan world. And so we believe it ha been, and that the failure of the payment above n at Patras as in a state of interesting enquiry. De- But there is no small shame about the matter, what ever view we take of it. And every patron of the work is bound to look about him and see how for this responsibility rests on him.

Reader, are you in debt for the Missionary Her ed a school in the house of Mr. Love, which has ald? If you are a subscriber you may be, in spit now fifteen scholars, giving encouragement of great of your habits of carefulness in respect to such matters. There may have been an omission payment, during some period of your patronage that work, which may have escaped your notice You are quite sure perhaps that there is no deli quency on your part. Will you not make all safe by a careful and thorough examination? And i your jealousy over yourself in the matter should extend so far as to lead you personally to apply to the publishers to know if any delinquency is chargeable upon you, we think there would be stravegence or incanity in the measure of a Surely were such a course pursued by the multi tudes who have ever taken that work, we could not doubt there would be the most happy results viz. purified consciences-sacred obligations can celled, and the replenishing of the treasury of t We reneat the question for the henefit of al

concerned. Do you pay for the Missionary Herald While upon this topic we think there is no im pudence in a little enlargement of the same que tion, and therefore we do enlarge it by the mor are prompt, to the uttermost farthing, in other matters, are strangely forgetful here. pay for the paper in advance, but they forgot itmeant certainly to pay for it before the year was once for the past and the coming year; but all they accomplished was the formation of a purpose. It execution is a matter to be recorded by historian. When a kind intimation comes of the nines, and indications of the existence of large publisher's need of his dues, they renew the purose; but the new-born promise sickens and di like its predecessors. Or the printer's intimation has paid all un He says he has, and rep assertion to himself and his friend, till it is veritable truth to him. He can produce no evidence borers for the ingathering of the spiritual harvest, still he is sure, and he will repay the intrusion of which is there prepared and preparing; and the ar- the publisher by stopping the paper. Now this man means to be a good man. He does not really tudes do so, and hence the long list on the account books of most of our periodicals of unpaid subscrip tions. Hence the dark spots that disfigure the characters of not a few of the disciples.

We should be glad to see them all removed, and we therefore commend the kind suggestions of this article to all whom they may concern.

THE COVENANT.

What bright and cheering radiance the darkness of the Patriarchal age, when God made the promise, " I will be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee." That the invisible and Infinite ble way of establishing and strengthening feeble | One should have come down to such intimacy with man, must have most deeply affected the pious Abraham. "Unto THEE!" What an home appeal was that delightful specification. There was no loose, undefined generality here. There was a directness in it, and a kindness to him, that must have borne down upon the patriarch's heart, with melting power. The God of heavenly hosts-the God of cherubim and seraphim-the Author of all their glory and joy, and the object of all their high homage; he would take the same relation to a sinful mortal. He that " stretcheth out the North over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing," he would make it Abraham's privilege

to say, "Thou art my God." Who can tell the amplitude of that promise Who has measured the depths of that Eternity in to which this promise carries the reflecting mind? Whose flight through the boundless empire of God, has carried him far enough, to tell where the boundary is of that good, which is involved in the assertion, " I will be a God unto thee." There might have been a bright gleam upon the good man's mind of great blessings. A vista, dimly seen, yet

glories. Your God: "All there is in me, for | your immortal capacities to reach, is yours. The universe I have created; the beings I have made; all things are yours to enjoy, as far as your nature permits them to contribute to your happiness. My power shall defend; my wisdom shall guide; my boundless resources shall supply every want.

That blessed Covenant was the Patriarch's glory and joy, as he passed on in his earthly pilgrimage. Each period of life unfolded more and more of its precious blessings. His entrance into heaven was a new and more glorious development of its blessings. But has he yet sounded the depth of this ocean of good! Has he yet reached the point where the covenant falters and is weak, relaxes its power to bless, and seems to be wane and to be ready to die? No! The stamp, EVERLASTING was upon it.

Did the good old man glory in the covenant, beause it enabled him to say "Jehovah is my God?" And did the gladness this inspired, cause him to overlook the fact that the covenant swept a larger circle than that which merely encompassed himself. Did his ear lose the sound. "I will be a God unto THY SEED?" If he gloried in divine mercy to himself, would be not rejoice because that mercy spread its ample wings still wider; and specially at they covered also those most dear to himself. " Thy seed." You and yours. It did not take the parent and leave the child. It did not divide the ousehold. In the high and holy exultation of his mind, the patriarch could exclaim, "I and mine are under the glorious shield of the Covenant. The God of the universe has written mine and mine off spring's names on the records of his love." What on incentive to that public consecration of his household which he made! What an argument to train them for God's service-what an encouragement to plead for covenant blessings upon them !

Christian parent! The Covenant has not grown dim with age. It pours its radiance in undiminished splendor on the human race. It holds to you all the high encouragement to prayer for the loved offspring that bear its seal, that it held to Abraham.

For they that are Christ's, are Abraham's seed, and their offspring with them. It cheers and animates you to seek, by every possible endeavor, to train your household for the service of God. It teaches you that the Infinite Father of Spirits enters nto your cares, anxieries, and labors respecting those most dear to you. His seal upon them re minds you that they are also dear to him. His promise concerning them, was meant to stand before your eyes a constant memorial of God's kind regard, and a precious pledge that all your faithfulous barvest.

Do not then undervalue the blessed Covenant Let it stand up before you, as it did before the Patriarch, a monument of the infinite kindness of God to you and to your offspring. Deny them not the appointed seal, nor fail of the all-important duties that consecration implies. So doing, on earth and n heaven you shall rejoice in the mercy to you and yours, of God's EVERLASTING COVENANT

ITEMS.

CAPE PALMAS .- By the latest accounts received at the Colonization Rooms, all is prosperous and enouraging as can be in the colony. Nothing is wanting but more people. "Every thing invites their coming." A vessel is to sail from Baltimore, direct for Cape Palmas, about the 25th of November The climate is declared to be "truly one of the most agreeable in the world." The Thermometer never sinks below 68° Fahrenheit, nor rises above 85°. And more than this, the constant presence of the land and sea breezes, renders the warmest day comfortable to the laborer, and enables him to take refreshing sleep at night, even with closed doors and shutters. " Probably there is not in the world a climate so slightly variable, and at the same time o uniformly agreeable, to the animal system as tha of Cape Palmas." Some grains of allowance may possibly be made, or if not made, demanded, for this statement, in view of the writer's strong predi-

MUNIFICENCE.-The Queen Downger of England, sorrowing widow, who was left with seven children, and settled upon her a pension of £100 per nnum, beside giving her a permanent residence in Bushy Park, and pledging herself to defray the exof the education of her children, and to provide for them as they grew up.

The Colonial Committee of the Scotch General Assembly, have appointed Rev. Thomas Henry, a clergyman of most respectable talents, to labor a a city Missionary in Montreal. He is to be suported by an Association formed in the Scotch Presbyterian churches of that city. The same Committee will soon send a city Missionary at

SABBATH OBSERVANCE .- A large meeting citizens was held in Philadelphia, Sept. 28, to consider the subject of Sabbath observance, particularly in reference to the transportation of merchandise on the public works on the Sabbath. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Powell, chaplain for the boatmen on the Ohio at Cincinnati, and by Rev. Messrs. Ide and Kennedy, Messrs. Emerick, A. Cummins, and Milne. The most important resolution passed, was, that "there exists no necessity for the transportation of merchandize on railroads and canals, on the Lord's day; and that the practice is much to be lamented, both as a violation of the law of God, and as involving great individual and social evil." A truth so plain as this, ought by some means to be reiterated in the ears of our whole country, till it shall be universally felt and acknowledged. In the existing state of things, 125,000 men employed on our inland waters, scarcely know "a day of rest." So it ought not to be. They are degraded, corrupted, and destroyed, by their ignorance of the Sabbath . From the same ource we learn that a Sabbath convention is to be held at Pittsburg this autumn, to which the Philadelphia meeting appointed fifeen delegates. Pereverance in such measures, and the more extensive adoption of them, combined with the increased zeal and activity of ministers in the cause, will ensure the recovery of the Sabbath from some of its deplorable desecrations. And, a greater benefit cannot be rendered to our country. The Sabbath lost, all is lost. The Sabbath saved, all is saved that cheers the heart of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

THE SABBATH HONORED.-It is stated as a fact, that the "British Association," composed of the most distinguished sons of science in the empire, have forty observatories in different parts of the world, for making astronomical, magnetical, and other observations; and that particular orders are given to all who are engaged in these observations, that they shall not continue their labors on the Lord's day. As these observations regarding magnetphenomena, require constant attention and care, t is the more highly creditable to the Association ocean without a shore, how could be measure it! that they thus pay homage to the Christian Sabbath. Ohio is more important, in its relations to a widely extended population.

God was to be his God. God, as it were, gave extended population.

Two of their observatories, it should be added, are in infinite attributes and in infidel and heathen countries.

PHILADELPHIA TRACT SOCIETY.-The enemies of Christ are actively engaged in disseminating fatal errors by Tract instrumentality, as well as other means, and therein furnish an example worthy the more earnest imitation of those who are less wise in their generation." It is matter of rejoicing that they are imitated to any extent in their zeal, by the friends of truth. The mighty enginery of the press ought not to be allowed to rest for a monent; the spirit of philanthropy and benevolence can exert its power in no way more efficiently than by giving it perpetual motion, for it never tires and never wears out. We are happy to learn from the "Christian Observer," that the Receipts of the Philadelphia Tract Society the past year have amounted to \$5,879, and that 5,769,258 pages have been distributed, in various ways-more than half of them sold at the Depository. Two missionaries, thirty-two superintendents, and six hun dred and fifty visiters have been employed in the distribution. Among the happy results known, are, that 106 persons have been persuaded to at tend church, 366 children have been engaged for Sabbath schools, 529 families have been with the Bible, 278 have been induced to sig the Temperance pledge, and 115 have been hope fully converted. But other results doubtless, fa excelling these in glory, will hereafter appear In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that."

MINISTERIAL DEPOSITION .- A highly respecta ole Council in New-Hampshire, of which the Rev James Hobart was Moderator, after protracted and careful consideration, resolved, in view of several allegations and charges made and sustained by the Congregational church in Campton, against their Pastor, Rev. T. P. Beach, that the pastoral relation between him and the church ought to be dissolved; also, that the developements of character made b Mr. B. are such as to disqualify him from holding the office of a Christian minister; and that a public renunciation of all ministerial fellowship him, and his immediate removal from the office of the gospel ministry is demanded.

In reference to this deposition, Mr. Beach says. that he has laid down his " commission, license, credentials, &c." given him by the clergy six years ago, and taken up one that Jesus Christ gave him 35 admissions, 118 old cases were admitted and on five years before, and "dissolved his connection with any denominational corporation called church, that he might "withdraw himself from any sanction of slavery, and from the BROTHERHOOD OF THIEVES," i. e. the clergy. He relinquishes his salary, because "satisfied that a bireling priesthood can never convert the world to Christ," &c. Is he then to live without a salary, while he goes abroad as an Agent under the flag of Ultra Abolition? Or is a salary drawn from the duped vic tims of fanaticism, more likely to help him convert the world to Christ, than when drawn from those who hold that all things should be done decently and in order? Is any settled Paster or stated minister more a hireling, than an abolition Agent, or any other Agent?

Why are the Clergy of New-England as a body, called a "Brotherhood of Thieves?" Are they pro-slavery men? No. Are they Anti-Aboli tionists? No. Are they in any shape advocates for the system of slavery? No. But they refuse to bow their own necks to the voke, and submit to the domination of every self-styled philanthropist-they acknowledge no other master than Christ, and aim to follow out the precepts he has given them for the on of their conduct; and they intend to follow the path of duty through good report and evil report, as the word and Providence of God indicate it. They prefer to be maligned, slandered and condemned, rather than be found guilty of bearing false witness against their neighbors.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONS .- "The Protestant and Herald" speaking of the recent discus- of this work, "entirely original," and containing sions on this subject in some of our papers, amuses itself with saying of those "who oppose separate from the pens of the manufacturing operativ action, and denounce the agitation of the subject Lowell. We are irresistably inclined to inquire as originating in sectarian zeal," that "they are too liberal to love their own Church:" and that theirs would seem to be a case of purely disinterested benevolence." We would say to our kind brother-" Not quite so fast." We are not too liberal to love Congregationalism (a Church we have not, though we have a thousand CHURCHES) but we love the cause of our Lord and Master, more ; and as we preach, so we mean to practice a disinterestedness that merges the claims of party in the paramount claims of the true church universal. And, as disciples of Christ, we cannot but wish that our New Basis Presbyterian brethren, with all their other excellent virtues had possessed enough of the same disinterestedness to have secured them against Acts and Testimonies and excommunications, by which they have made our common Christianity bleed at every pore.

PRESENTERIAL RECOMMENDATIONS .- The Presbytery of Indianopolis recommends to its ministers, to preach at least once to his congregation in defence of the leading doctrinces of the reformation and against the errors of popery, before the next stated meeting of the body. They recommend also, that the first Sabbath in November be observed by the churches as a day of special prayer to the Lord of the harvest, to send forth more laborers into his harvest, and that each minister, on that day, preach a sermon on 'a call to the ministry : And, they urge it as the duty of ministers to seek out young men of piety and talents, and encourage them to devote their lives to Christ in the work of the ministry; also, to avoid the practice of reading sermons and using notes as far as practicableall good recommendations except the last, which must pass for what it is worth

Pious Sailors .- It is estimated, says the New York Observer, that there are now 600 or 700 truly pious captains on the ocean, and some 8000 sailors who fear God. One man was recently converted at mast head, looking out for whales! His convicions commenced in the forecastle where twelve or fourteen of his companions were wont to meet for prayer and praise. But while engaged in his usual ecupation, he was first constrained to cry, "God A prose address to the same by A. D. Parker, be merciful to me a sinner," and cast himself on

MORAL WASTES .- One brother belonging t Madison Presbytery, Ind. has to travel 200 miles each month to fulfil his appointments! (What time can be find for close study?) Another brother stands alone in two of the largest counties of the State. The whole eastern and northeastern boundary of the Presbytery is now destitute of any stated ministrations of the word of life. The feeble churches send up their cry for help-and destitute neighborhoods call importunately for ministersbut the Presbytery is obliged to respond "We have none to send"-" they know not where they can find one to go for them." All that can be done, is to give each vacant church one week day's preaching in a month, and one Sabbath in a year, article for the writing table or desk, of their for communion, by the ministers of the body hav- manufacture, which we have long felt the need

ing stated charges. (What would become of the New England churches, if fed only on cre

LANE SEMINARY .- The Watchman of the Val. ley congratulates its readers on the "brigh prospects" of this Western School of the Prophe More than 50 students have already arrived, and the number is daily increasing after the veget three months.

Moss.—Since the riot in Cincinnati, similar cenes in some respects, have been enacted in Rin ley and New Albany. The Anti-Abolition span es higher and higher, and argues the speedy downfall of the wicked cause it aims to suppo Every demonstration like these, multiplies converts to Abolitionism by hundreds.

Boston Lyceum.—The exercises before the Ly. eum the last season, consisted of eighteen lee two poems, and two exhibitions of the Elecution Class. Its prosperity and success are stated to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders: its utility and power as a means of pub. instruction and amusement is sufficiently ex ed, by the short experience of the past.

LITERARY NOTICES BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL .- The Report of Doct. Butler, Superintendant of this phil

Institution, and physician of the Houses of Inde

try and Correction at South Boston, to authorities, has been laid on our table. Like o er Reports of similar institutions, it exhibits once a melancholy picture of the miseries to which men are liable in their best estate, and a conse view of the efficient workings of the spirit of Chri tian benevolence. Short, pithy, and statisti commends itself to the serious consideration of a who can sympathise in the woes of their fello men, or in the labors of the philanthropic for the relief. We have only room to say-that the Hos. pital is designed wholly for the benefit of the Lu. natics of Boston-that it received its first patient December, 1839-that the present report extends to June 30, 1841, a period of a little more than lmonths, during which, 183 have been admitted its wards-45 have been discharged ;-only 19 e these were recovered, and three were in Of the 19 recovered, 17 were recent cases out tico of them have recovered, demonstrating t truth so often affirmed, that hope of recovery r cedes in proportion to the duration of the dis-The female patients do the whole washing and ironing of the family, and make and mend the clothes of all the patients, of both sexes, under the direction of a laundress and sempstress. The gar den is cultivated, the grounds are graded, outbuild ings are erected, wood and coal are prepared for the furnaces, by the male patients : various occu pations and amusements fill up the time of the in mates, much to their satisfaction, and in aid of their recovery. Restraints are rarely resorted to-ar those of the mildest kind. The whole number patients under the care of the physician profession ally and otherwise, in the three institution ing the year has been 1471.

PICTORIAL LIBRARY .- Appleton & Co. of Nes York, have in a course of publication "the Life of Napoleon"—"the Vicar of Wakefield"—"Robinson Crusoe"-and "Gems for Travellers, taining nearly 2000 wood cuts. Specimen page each, accompany their advertisement. Probat not a few minds will be attracted by what they gard as the substantial merits of the "Literat and more perhaps by the pictures ;-but it is confessed, that to us, neither the works themsel nor their embellishments, present attractions sufficient power to open either the heart or

THE OPERATIVES' MAGAZINE.-Jordan & C of this city have sent us the 4th, 5th, and 6th No great variety of useful and entertaining ar when a similar publication will appear fr nens of those Southern Operatives, who are by their masters to be quite equal, and indeed perior to our Northern Laborers? Many don would greatly rejoice to see it forthcomingmore sincerely it is presumed, than those who intellectual labors at Lowell so beautifully in mingle with the labors of their hands.

HAWKINS AND REFORM .- A pamphlet of twee three pages 12mo, "embellished with a correlikeness of Mr. Hawkins," has issued from the press of S. N. Dickinson, 52 Washington St. givin a brief history of the origin, progress and eff of the present astonishing temperature and of the life and Reformation of John H. W. Hawkins, the distinguished leader. or \$10 per 100.

No friend of God or man can be indifferent e progress of the Temperance Reform, nor wit hold his influence from the wise and judicio measures adopted to advance it. As to the que tion, what measures are wise and judicious, the must be of course differences of opinion-differe ces, it is to be hoped however, that will not infe fere with the harmonious onward movement of parties. Our own minds are so deeply im with the truth, "the kingdom of God comet with observation," that we are perhaps un fearful of ultimate results, when we notice a g parade of men and labors engaged in so good cause. This pamphlet is not quite in account with our taste, but if it may do good, we shall heartily rejoice in its success

MASON ST. SABBATH SCHOOL .- The retu Samuel H. Walley, Esq., Superintendar school, after an absence of two years in Euro was most cordially welcomed, Aug. 8th, 18 The exercises of the occasion, on which teachers and scholars, a large number of the rents and friends were present, were, 1st, an nal hymn, by one of the teachers; 2 Wm. J. Hubbard, Esq. 3. A poetic as Walley, by S. J. Millard, one of the s me of the Teachers : 5. An address by De Willis, one of the parents, to the Supe pro tem., Mr. Bumstead, the Superin parents, teachers and scholars present : 6. An inal hymn, by one of the scholars: 7. Mr. Wa ley's reply; 8. An original hymn, by a fee scholar, R. S. Willis.

The scene was one of great interest, and long be remembered as furnishing a practica ment of high value, on those sentiments of ed esteem and pure affection, cherished in the soms of Christ's disciples, by long continued eration in labors of love for the benefit of the ris generation.

PES RACKS .- Messrs. Gould, Kendall and I coln have presented us with a very conve

It has a box at t fold purpose of a ry for sundry which always among the pape for laying up | damage to neighbors. Mor

OCTO

A QUEER RE -A gentleman nothing for relig tion, made some &c. "I go to h why do you go joined. " Becau visits people who where there are the wise," &c.

WAR.-We are because it is exper corrupt, and bruta ment, it does, inde But, at its close of the consequence mischief." The the infection; and moralize a genera

HISTORICAL

Ma. Entros,— in Vermont, I was ments that were, tory of the villat these statements personal convers well acquainted columns the follo. This village is This village is of Indian warfa elty and captivit long as Charles But it is to the

But it is to the m place that the rea-vited.

It is about sev-the first minister v-sentiments, charac-but little. Traditi t as a preacher in the pastoral offi versalist, and town have published a v Unitarianism has has been known has been known lowship with any which recognises ciples when are be called a system.

Concerning the of the people as it may suffice to say from that every will religious institution.

religious institutio fundamental truth But God has town. After lo for a brighter of females but seve

Soon after the was raised ame for the purpose given up all he the naked frammore than a year often pointed the completed and shipers of the Tr making another

Several minist to this people by time to time, since though they were marked result was year ago, the Rev-laboring here, an spring, the spirit place, and not publicly professed the of these cases are rem plays of divine grace. in which the Lord I which the Lord they knew not "—w would be read by wonder and praise, the Pastor of the chu beloved by his peop for the chu for the interesting idence of God has The congregation commenced his la has greatly gained in community. The Sa than a year ago much more than a hundred! ally the case with those been exiled from their the midst of midst of the same than a hundred. the midst of moral da many discourage is united and activ the gospel. It has the subject of Tem roll themselves a not pledge themse ples of Total abstin is not to be wonde

why should not the cl

degrading vice? Of church,—who had lo of intoxicating drink kindred feelings and

church on this sub amination, said, " I with a church that

and I now want bette
A little one shall

small one a strong handful of corn in t

Such be the

on. Such be the grow little brotherhood of Chris REACTION .- Not long REACTION.—Not long Church in Detroit was punc Grand Rapids, Western Mi cently built by a French Co Bp. Reese, from whom he amount expended, which a pectation not being realize has compelled the builder of this property for the hear of his property for the bene church and parsonage-hou well built in modern style,

Watchman of the Valrs on the "brightening School of the Prophets. ave already arrived, and sing after the vacation of

t in Cincinnati, similar ave been enacted in Rip. he Anti-Abolition spirit and argues the speedy ase it aims to support. ese, multiplies converts

exercises before the Ly-sted of eighteen lectures, itions of the Elecution cess are stated to have e expectations of its ver as a means of pubent is sufficiently evine. of the past.

NOTICES

TAL .- The Report of t of this philanthropic the Houses of Indush Boston, to the city our table. Like othtutions, it exhibits at f the miseries to which estate, and a consoling s of the spirit of Christhy, and statistical, consideration of all woes of their fellow philanthropic for their to sny-that the Hosthe benefit of the Lueived its first patient in ent report extends to little more than 18 have been admitted to ischarged ;—only 19 of ree were improved. recent cases out of , demonstrating the ope of recovery rewhole washing and both sexes, under the mpstress. The garal are prepared for

> lication " the Life of kefield"-" Robin-Travellers," cor Specimen pages of ertisement. Probably ted by what they re of the "Literature," the works themselves esent attractions her the heart or the

the time of the in and in aid of their

whole number o hysician profession

h, 5th, and 6th No's ," and containing a turing operatives of Il appear from the atives, who are said nal, and indeed su-Many doubtless it forthcoming-none d. than those whose so beautifully interir hands.

A pamphlet of twenty hed with a correct has issued from the Washington St. giving progress and effects tion of John H. W. at 12 1-2 cents single,

nce Reform, nor withwise and judiciou and judicious, there rd movement of a so deeply impresse

aperintendant of this vo years in Europe d, Aug. 8th, 1841 on which, beside the number of the pant, were, 1st, an origi wetic address to M. y A. D. Parker, Esq. address by Dea. N. the Superintendant Superintendant, the present: 6. An orig-cholars: 7. Mr. Wal-

bymn, by a form at interest, and wi thing a practical com ntiments of hallov cherished in the bo ong continued co-op benefit of the risin

Kendall and Li esk, of their own ing felt the need of

It has a box at the bottom, which answers the twofold purpose of a stand for the rack, and a repository for sundry little articles for the writing table, which always get out of the way, or buried up among the papers. The rack has several places for laying up pens, where they will neither get damage to themselves, nor do damage to their neighbors. Moreover, being of cast metal, the article is both cheap and durable.

OCTOBER 15, 1841.

A QUEER REASON FOR CHOICE OF MINISTERS. _A gentleman met a man, who himself cares nothing for religion, and entering into conversation, made some inquiries as to his place of worship, &c. "I go to hear Dr. ——," said the man. "But why do you go to hear him?" the gentleman re-"Because," said the man, "Mrs. tisits people who have no brass knockers on the doer; but Mrs. — won't visit any where but where there are brass knockers." "A word to the wise," &c.

WAR.—We are apt to consider war an evil, only because it is expensive, and destructive to life. It is much more to be dreaded for its tendency to corrupt, and brutalize mankind. At its commence. ment, it does, indeed, take off, for sacrifices, multitudes who are unfit for the peaceful scenes of life. But, at its close, it returns them upon society, fa-miliar with deeds of violence and horror; reckless

Bods, at its close, it returns them upon society, figuilar with deeds of violence and horror; reckless of the consequences of crime, and "fatally bent on mischief." The goals and gallows continue the work of capitivity and death. The young catch the infection; and some two years of war will demortize a generation of mankind.

[Press are Cerrespondent.]

[Press are Cerrespondent.]

[HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHARLES. TOWN, N. II.

Mr. Editor.—Pear Sir.—At the recent meeting in Vermont, I was much interested with some statements that were made respecting the religious history of the village of Charlestonn, N. H. From the statements and information gathered from personal conversation with several individuals well expanded there, I have prepared for your columns of the content of the

teen associated with rum-drinkers long enough, and I now want better company."

"A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation." "There shall be a small one for orn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall be like Lebanon." Such be the growth and prosperity of this little brotherhood of Christians. Yours, &c.

Congregational Clurch and society at Grand Rapids, who have no place of worship, for \$4000. They have made arrangements at home to pay \$1500; and have deputed Dea. S. Hisspill, to solicit and formation of the property of the provided with a solicit and formation of the provided with a substantial and commodious church-edifice and parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonials from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonials from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonals from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonals from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonals from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonals from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonals from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonals from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimon for the provided with a substantial and commodions church-edifice and parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimon for the provided with a substantial and commodions church-edifice and parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonals from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East, and we recommend this as an object of the substantial and commodions church-edifice and parsonage. Dea. Hinspill brings testimonals from some of the most prominent elegymen at the West and East-nit Currishmen. Piet and the

from 22d Sept. These facts were stated this morning to a few persons assembled at a prayer meeting at the vestry of the Park St. church; \$35,75 were then contributed, with a full expression of the sentiment, that the amount must be raised at once.

As this is the only instance ever known in this or any other country, of a Catholic Church being offered for sale to Protestants, we hope that all to whom this appeal may be made, will avail themselves of this opportunity of striking an effectual blow at the papal beast, "the mother of harlots, and abominations of the earth, drunken with the blood of the Saints and Martyrs of Jesus Christ."

Rev. 17: 5, 6.

Rev. 17: 5, 6.

Contributions or donations towards this object will be received by Rev. Seth Bliss, 28 Cornhill, Boston, Oct. 11, 1841.

thouseh and fost but one of the little hand of disciples passessed any real estate, and till within a
soft time there have been only a few male means
to time there heave been only a few male means
to time there heave been only a few male in the continue of the support of the geopel.

Some after the church was formed, a subscription
was cased among the friends of religion attroad,
scaling. About \$80,000 of this subscription was
subsed and expended in purchassing a rise and
posing up a firme. The 's hard times' then
the work cased." In the spring of
185, the Secretary of the New-Halmporter Misscarry Society visited them. He found the little
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Section was the daughter of John Society
Society visited them. He found the little
time up all leges of ever seeing their lounce,
the subscription was
to examine the subscription was
the subscripti

afflictions—and in the severity, resignation and joyfulness with which she looked upon her ap-

of this saint is prace.

Behold her in the evening tide of hie,
A life well spent, whose early care it was,
Her riper years should not uphand her grave;
lly unperceived degrees she wears away,
Yet like the sun, seems larger at the sitting." — Coam.

"Go forth ye heralds"—an Anthem that resounded from the Choir immediately after the Benediction, seemed very appropriate.—Comm.

Ordained, At Bangor, August 26, as an Evangelist, Rev. Robert Wymax. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Page, of Levant; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Weston, of North Edgecomb; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Bingham, of the Sandwich Islands Mission; Ordaining Prayer, by Edgecomb; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Bingham, of the Sandwich Islands Mission; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Pomroy, of Bangor; Charge, by Kev. Dr. Pond; Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Malthy, of Bangor; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Munsell, of East Brewer. Mr. Wyman belongs to the re-inforcement to the Missionary station in Ceylon, which is expected to embark in the Ship Brenda, Capt. Ward, on Wednesday or Thursday of the present week.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The Mammoth Iron Steamer—The great iron steamer now being built at Bristol, in England, will no doubt, when completed, be regarded as one of the most extraordinary mechanical wonders in the world. She will carry five masts, and her tonnage will reach the enormous extent of 3600. Her length on deck is 324 feet. She will have four engines of 300 horse power each, and she is expected to be completed by the 1st of May next. She is designed in the first place, for the Archimedes screw; but should that fail, she is so continued that paddles may be readily resorted to. edes screw; but should that fail, she is so con-structed that paddles may be readily resorted to. Her hull is divided into compartments, so that if one should become injured the accident would not affect the safety of the vessel. Her workmanship throughout is described as of the very highest style of art. She will be filled with water before launched, and thus her tightness tested. The iron (all wrought) is more than half an inch thick.— She will cost something like \$500,000 and so is She will cost something like \$500,000, and as is supposed, will be commanded by Captain Hosken

Shipwreck in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.-The Quebec Gazette of the 4th inst. gives the particu-lars of the wreck of the bark Amanda, Capt. Davis, from Limerick, at Little Metis Point on the 26th ult. The Captain, 5 of the crew and 10 passengers were saved—12 of the crew and 20 passengers lost, viz—11 men, 12 women and 6 children.

From California .- A letter from an intelligent gentleman states that the country was in a most deplorable condition, there not having been any rain for thirteen months! No bread stiffs had been raised, and the cattle, which consists the chief wealth of the country, were suffering greatly.

THE FORGER EDWARDS .- The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes a communication from Hon. Daniel Webster, by which it appears that the famous sion of "Colonel Edwards" forged letters of introduction, in England, to Lord Broughman and Earl Spencer, purporting to be from Mr. Webster, whereby he obtained from Earl Spencer the sum of 1250 dollars. The Colonel represented that he was accidentally brought into pecuniary straits, and the kind Earl accommodated him with a loan, as a favor to Mr.

Webster.

The Late Storm.—The storm of Sunday and Monday, of last week, is considered to have been the port of New Orleans.

Insured for \$5,000.

The Hon. John C. Spencer, the new Secretary of War, has proceeded to Washington, to enter upon the duties of his station.

The President has officially recognized Thomas Barrett as counsel of His Holiness, the Pope, for the port of New Orleans.

The Book Morgan, 22 to the new Secretary of War, has proceeded to Washington, to enter upon the duties of his station.

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Monday, of last week, is considered to have been Cape Cod, Cape Ann, and all exposed places, accounts continue to be received of most disastrous the loss of many lives, and the loss of property is

Very great.

The Caledonia.—Messrs. Topliff have received an extra from Halifax, giving information of the arrival of the Caledonia at that port, on the 8th inst. The Caledonia left Beston on Saturday, the 2d inst. just before the commencement of the violent storm which has caused so much damage to shipping on our coast. The unusual length of her passage had caused no little anxiety among the citizens of Halifax. She experienced severe easterly gales and tempestons weather during the whole of the passage. On the 4th inst during the violent easterly gale, one of the mates, and the carpenter, had their legs broken—and three of the carpenter, had their legs broken—and three of the crew also sustained severe injuries. The Caledonia has suffered somewhat from the rough weather, but has proved herself an excellent sea-boat—and Capt. McKellar has shown himself an able commander.—Mer. Jour.

self an excellent sea-boat—and Capt. McKellar has shown himself an able commander.—Mer. Jour.

Nayal.—The Philadelphia Chronicle publishes a letter from Washington, received on Thursday evening, which states that orders have been issued from the Navy Department, to fit out the steam frigate Mississippi at Philadelphia, and the Missisonri at New York, with all possible despatch; and also to prepare several of the vessels intended for the Home Squadron, for sea service at once. The Mississippi, it is said, can be fitted in a month ready to proceed to sea, with the exception of the large iron shaft which is being manufactured in the place of the one lost from a vessel in the East river at New York, about two months since. The Missispin, it is said, can be fitted in the place of the one lost from a vessel in the East river at New York, about two months since. The Missispin, it is said, can be fitted in a month ready to proceed to sea, with the exception of the large iron shaft which is being manufactured in the place of the one lost from a vessel in the East river at New York, about two months since. The Missispin, it is said, can be fitted in the place of the one lost from a vessel in the East river at New York, about two months since. The Missispin, it is said, can be fitted in the place of the one lost from a vessel in the East river at New York, about two months since. The Missispin, it is said, can be fitted in the place of the one lost from a vessel in the East river at New York.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Commercial publishes a letter from New Orleans, dated September 30, of which the following is an earract:

"The fever, after having slightly abated for a few days, appears to have gathered new force, and the mortality is as large as ever. The number of deaths yesterday amounted to fifty-one, of which forty-one were of yellow fever. This increase is attributable to the arrival of strangers, who, I am sorry to perceive, are making their appearance in sunbars. The disease continues to be very maining

afflictions—and in the severity, resignation and joyfulness with which she looked upon her approaching dissolution.

She had long been anticipating her departure from this world, and was waiting for her appointed time. And the last years of her life were marked time. And the last y

More Marders.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of yesterday states that a boat belonging to the foreman of the men at work on the fortifications on Staten Island, was missing on Sunday morning, and he despatched another boat with three men in it to look after the missing one. About 8 o'clock in the evening some persons on shore heard cries of murder from a boat on the water. A boat was procured and they rowed out to investigate the matter. The Commercial says:

After their embarkation they heard a cry of distress from some one who said he was sinking. On reaching the boat from whence the outery had first proceeded, they found in it one of the men sent out by Mr. Bortnees. He was badly wounded, having

By unperceived degrees she wears away."—Comm.

Yet like the sun, seems larger at the sitting.""—Comm.

E C C L E S I A S T I C A L.

Mr. John S Certis Smith, of Williamstown, Vt. baving been appointed a Missionary by the A. B. C. F. M. was ordained at Paxton, Sept. 29th.
Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Levi Packard, of Spencer; Sermon, by Rev. Thomas Bouttelle, of Woodstock, Ct.; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Josish Clarke, of Rutland; Charge, by Rev. Josish Bardwell, of Oxford; Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. William Phipps, of Paxton; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Elam Smalley, of Worcester; Benediction, by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith is destined to Ceylon. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and will be long remembered by those who composed the audience on that day.

The closing hymn, read by Mr. Smith, was the well-known "Missionary's Farewell,"—

Wes, my native land, I how thee,
All thy scenes I love them well," &c.

"Go forth ye heralds"—an Anthem that resounded from the Choir immediately after the Res.

"Go forth ye heralds"—an Anthem that resounded from the Choir immediately after the Res.

garrison.

Hail Storm.—There was a violent hail storm at Utea, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, which broke more than a thousand panes of glass. The hail was from the size of bullets and walnuts to that of peas and corn. The branches of the trees were cut a good deal, and considerable damage done to them. The leaves were cut as with a knife, and covered the ground. The hail laid upon the ground in small drifts on Saturday morning.

The last news from Florida, is that the Indians were coming in at Tampa so fast, that the com-manding officer would be obliged to ship them off-soon. Col. Worth continues sanguine that he shall shortly bring about a termination of difficulties in

Shocking Death .- A man named Legrand Lewis, Shocking Death.—A man named Legrand Lewis, who was driving a load of copper in an ox cart from Brimingham, (Derby) to the steamboat, fell off the cart, while it was passing through Wooster street, and one of the wheels passed over his head, crushing it horribly, and of course, killing him instantly.

Whether the man's fall was occasioned by a fit or some other cause we have not learned.

[Now-Haves Palladiam.]

Thanksgiving .- Gov. Ellsworth, of Connecticut,

Thanksgeeing —tov. Edisworth, of Connecticut, has appointed Thorsday, the 26th of November next, to be observed in that State as a day of public Thanksgiving.

Fire—The extensive organ manufactory of Mr. Henry Erben, situated on Centre street, New-York, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, together with all its contents. The foss is estimated at \$49,000. About \$25,000 insured.

Saicide .- Mr. John Ager, of Weymouth, aged about forty-five, stabbed himself in the heart with a shoe knife, on Sunday noon last. He was suppos-ed to be deranged at the time; but he appeared perfectly sane when he arose in the morning, and

ly muritated in the cotton factory at Lockmon loss week. Amputation became necessary. I me gross amount of receipts, at the late exhibition and fair of the Mechanics' Association, we learn, are stated at upwards of fifteen thousand dolts. Great Sale of Huuse Lots.—The long expected sale of the vacant lots comprising the famous 'Head Estate,' at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, took place on Saturday. There were 12 lots in all, and the prices ranged from \$3,55 to \$1,60 per foot. The total sales of this beau-

We learn from the Times, that the Cotton Fac-tory at Poquonnock, Ct., belonging to Amos Hatha-way, was consumed by fire on Friday. A part of the medianery and stock saved in a damaged state. Insured for \$5,000.

ERRATUM.—In the Letter to Rev. Mr. Folsom, in our last, near the bottom of the first column, for "A few weeks after," read, A few weeks after the Ordination.

NORTHER ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association re bareby respectfully notified that their next meeting will en South Debhau, at the Rev. Mr. Darfee's, on Tuesday to 23th mst, at 9 o'clock A. M. Aldion, Oct. 11, 1841. 20 SERVEL W. COZZENS, Scribe.

At market 2830 Beef Carlet, 1390 Stores, 4200 Sheep, and 200 Swine. Considerable stock of every description remains unsold, much of which will probably be sold to-more.

New and Popular Periodical.

New and Popular Periodical.

THE Young People's Book, or Magazine of Uses Entertaining Knowledge, illustrated with b investoring engravings, and numeror cuts—to be issued monthly and right and numeror cuts—to be issued monthly and right and numeror cuts—to be issued monthly and right an

Bedford.
In Paxton, Mass. 7th inst. Rev. J. Curtis Smith, of Wil-liamstown, Vt. to Miss Ennior T. Morse, of Paxton, Missiona ries of the A. B. C. F. M. to Ceyton. In Canaan, Ct. by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Wm. J. Pettee, of Salisbury, to Laura, youngest daughter of Jonathan Daboll, of C.

In Pembroke, N. H. on the 5th, Rev. S. W. Banister, of
Hinsdale, Mass, to Miss Elizabeth E. H. Stevens, daughter of
the late Hon. Boswell Stevens.

In Williamstown, V. 2nd inst. Wm. Parkiurst, Esq. of
Swan Creek, Warren Co. Hi. to Miss Laura Smith, of Williamstown, V.

DEATHS.
In this city, Mrs. Susan R. wife of Mr. Horatio Fairbank, of Bolton, aged 31—Mr. John Leman, 66—Mr. Parker Ames, 22 — Mr. John H. Howorth, 30. In No. 100, Lower Falls, William H. son of Mr. William In Wenham, Hon, Daniel Kilham, 89. In Francingham, 5th inst. Juel Coolidge, 82, a seldier of the revolution.

street. 3w • Oct. 15.

In Wrentham, Hon, Daniel Kilham, S. 29.

In Wrentham, on the 7th inst. Dea. Robert Sanders, 72.

In Wrentham, on the 7th inst. Dea. Robert Sanders, 72.

In Wrentham, on the 7th inst. Dea. Robert Sanders, 72.

In Worterster, Oct. 4th, Margaret Sarah, 13 years, only child of John and Susannah C. Grigge.

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Printers in Vermontare requised to copy.]

Printers in Vermont

her roof, and by a singular coincidence in Davine Providence, she did under the roof of his parents. Although apparently well on her arrival, twelve days terminated her carrival, the five days terminated her carrival. Her first well on her arrival, twelve days terminated her carrival, the five days terminated her carrival. Her first well on the parent her first should need in youth, on the great Atoning Sacrifice, she found in the trying hour site was not decived. Her confidence in the glorious mediation of Jesus Christ was unusually strong, and her death was trely trainplant. Often during the last hours, dish end for the strength of the strength and the strong that the strong the strength of the strong that the least that die in the Lead."—Comm.

ROSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

**REDERICK F. MULLER would respectfully inform all persons who wash to perfect themselves for would also state that he has mad such a rangenists with different Peachers of Music (who quitified themselves for the shapp to state he has mit with undivided success. He would also state that he has mad such a rangenists with different Peachers of Music (who quitified themselves for the shappy to state he has mit with undivided success. He would also state that he has mad such a rangenists with different Peachers of Music (who quitified themselves for the shappy to state he has mit with undivided success. He would also state that he has mad such a rangenists with different Peachers of Music (who quitified themselves for the solid have and the success to the strong that the success the such as a popular work I sook in the Pano Forte, seth or activate singing. \$4100 on the Pano Forte, seth or activate strong the success that the great so of the same for the panel of the success should be formed, a reduction with him, with the received at reduced terms.

**Also, of classes should be formed, a reduction with him with the success of the set of this selecti

Boylston streets, took place on Saturday. Therewere 12 lots in all, and the prices ranged from \$3.5 to \$1,60 per foot. The total sales of this beautiful estate amounted to nearly \$100,000.

A. C. Brown, T. J. Green, and W. C. Franciscus were see erally arraigned on Tuesday last before the Herkinnet county, N. Y. General Session, on the charge of robbing the Herkinnet County Bank of \$72,000, and pleaded guilty to the charge. They will receive their sentence at the close of the term.

The editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, have been sued for a label by Messix. Samuel O. Ozden, and Richard H. Southgate. Damages laid at one hundred thousand dollars.

We learn from the Ti nes, that the Cotton Factory at Poquonnock, Ct., belonging to Amos Hatha-indication, while at the same rate for the Catechism is not now in use, will gladly avail themselved the of this opportunity of introducing a system of catechetical for the catechism is not now in use, will gladly avail themselved the Sunday schools, where the same rate for the Catechism is not now in use, will gladly avail themselved that Sunday schools, where the can be found interpreted to \$100,000 and printed covery the system of satechetical instruction, while at the same rate for the Catechism is not now in use, will gladly avail themselved that Sunday schools, where the can be found in the prevery day from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. 32—Get. 15.

The Proposition to Sabbath Schools.

The New York Juvende and Sanday School Book Depositor, for the New York Juvende and Sanday School Book Depositor, for the New York Juvende and Sanday School Book Depositor, for the Street Hamber of the surface of the testing the sent such that the series of the Sanday School Book Depositor, for the Street Hamber of the surface of Sabbath Schools.

The New York Juvende and Sanday School Book Depositor, for the Street Hamber of the Street Hamber of the surface of Sabbath Schools.

The New York Juvende and Sanday School Book Depositor, for the Street Hamber of Sabbath Schools as wish to us the Catechism is not how in use, will grainy avail then in opportunity of introducing a system of catech instruction, while at the same time they may replanish. Libraries with new and interesting books, at as how p as they can be parchissed in the city. The Depository now furnish fifty deliars' worth of new Sunday School for published within that year. JOHN S. TAYLOR, Agr. 32—Ozt. 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHE Portical Works of L. E. L. 24mo, elegant.
The Orginan Boy, by Mrs. Sherwood.
The Lady's Annual Register of 1842.
Evenings with the Chromoters, 19mo, plates.
The Book without a Name, by Sir T. Charles and Lady

Milman's History of Christianity.

**Milman's History of Christianity.

**Model of England of Christianity.

**Margaret's. Westminster; with a Prefice and Notes, by Margaret's. Westminster; with a Prefice and Notes, by James Mardock, D. B., tod, 800. Just necessity and for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington st. O.5.

CHRONICLES

CHRONICLES

**Of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth. from the Colony of Plymouth.

**Milman's History of Christianity.

**FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

**AGOOD assortment of Braver Chorns, and Goar's Hair Cannot at the Carry, and Goar's Hair Cannot at Chorns, and Can

at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington st. O15.

CHRONICLES

OF the Pidgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1692 to 1625; now first ediceted from original records and contemporaneous printed documents, and illustrated with notes; by Alexander Young, 1v, 8vo.
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For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street.

A Treatise on Domestic Economy;
Whas Catherine E. Beecher, late Principal of the Harford Female Seminary, Iv, 12mo.
Letters of John Adams, addressed to his wife, edited by his grandson, Charles Frairs' Adams, 2v, 12m.
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THE Young People's Book, or Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, disstrated with beautiful mezzotin engravings, ince engravings, and numerous wood cuts—to be issued monthly, and devoted to the instruction and entertainment of young necessity.

to advance their interests.

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Agents for New-Englad, SAXTON & PEIRCE, No. 133

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Oct. 15.

DR. WEBSTER'S BIBLE.

A NEW POCKET BIBLE, is Pearl Tyre, with emendations of the language, revised and corrected. In this edition, a few mistakes in the translation of the common version, and hundreds of grammatical errors, are corrected; words now obsolete, and words whose signification, in common usage, has been altered since they were introduced into the version, such as leasing, fenced, carriage, precent, concreation, &c. are omitted, and the true sense is otherwise expressed; nonsensteal words, called by Dr. Johnson barbarous, such as desannel and adlones: and words which are not genuine or good English, such as god-speed and handy work, which, to the disgrace of English literature, have disfigured the common vession for centaries, are rejected, and the true sense of the passages is expressed in suitable language, words and phrases which decency forbids to be uttered in company, and such as are particularly offensive to females, are dismissed, and their places supplied by less objectionable words or forms of expression.

sea, and their places supplied by less objectionable whose forms of expression.

At the end is a list of scriptural terms explained, and also the most common names, divided into syllables and accented. This amended version is used in the family, and recommended to others, by respectable dergymen, and by laying-induction of the state of the s

Rev. Robert Baird's New Work.

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J. No. 145 Nasan street, New 100 No. 145 Nasan street, New 100 No. 145 Nasan street, No. 100 No. 145 Nasan street, No. 100 No

a work combining so many excellences as the Villace Reader:

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"It is really a delightful work for children apart from its
character as a school hook,"—Busdon Recorder,
The above are published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass, and for sale by Bookselbers in Boston, Salem,
Worcester, Portland, Me. Concord and Keene, N. H. N. York,
Albany, &c.

Teachers and Committees are respectfully invited to examine the above, in selecting for winter schools,
Recommendations equally favorable of the Child's Guide
and the rest of the Series, have been received by the Publishers,
Sweow. Oct. 15,

OLMSTEAD'S PATENT STOVES.

***INIESE Staves after six years trial by the public, are almost universally acknowledged superior to any other now in use. There are many structures introduced as improvements to the above, which are in fact no improvement all. The Patentee has not as yet seen any good reason to alter the structure of his stove from what he first off-red it to the public. The excellences of this Stove are the following; it is easily kindled and alfords a mild or intense heat any he desired. It is also free from the inconvenence of Evenings with the Chrometers, Phino, patters.

The Book without a Name, by Sir T. Charles and Lady Morgan. 2 vols.

Ruins of Ancient Cities, 2 vols. Fam. Library.

Davight's History of Connecticut. 1 vol. do. 5.

Family Secrets: or, Hints to those who would make Home Rappy, by Mrs. Ellis, pt. 2.

Specches of Henry Loud Brougham, upon Questions relating to printe rights, Darkes and Interests, 2 vols. 8vo.

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Pie Nie Papers, edited by Box, 2 vols.—Critical and Miscellaneous Wirthings of Sir E. L. Bulwer, 2 vols; Law and Biography, 2 vols. Napier's Peninsular War, 4 vols. 8vo.

Laves of Ruineat English and American Mechanics. Flimos Blacklock's Treatuse on Sheep, Plans. The Subbath Schoot as it Shood be, by William A. Moort, 2 more from the inconvenience of the subscience, is believed to be unequalled by any Stove in the market.

The above Stoves are offered at wholesale and retail by the subscriber, at No. 2 Toino and 2 Marshall streets, near Hanover steet, Roston.

Milman's History of Christianity.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. STANZAS. How blest the heir, unvexed by trouble, Heav'n's legacy who bath not spent ;-Who, counting earth a passing bubble, Above its pomp secures content. Thirsts he along Life's weary journey? Its wayside fountains fill his cup; Called out with bucklered Care to tourney He meets the brunt with visor up. With passions, in Life's earnest races, Contends he? and that prize the soul ! He presses on ; unheeding traces Of footsteps past, and wins the goal. Hearts-ease, his flower, he ever weareth; Subdued and simple is his will; And while of peace the Proud despaireth, His, like a river, floweth still. Mortal-to day he meeteth sorrow,

Breaks on him from the Spirit Land! w. B. 7 MISCELLANY.

MORAL EDUCATION.

Such as the thoughtless never scanned;

Yet, darkness past, what light, tomorrow,

The remark that, "Knowledge is power," has long since become a proverb, but would it not be more strictly in accordance with truth to say, that more strictly in accordance with truth to say, that Education is power. Knowledge may exist where there is neither skill nor ability to apply it to any practical use; but a mind well furnished exist oughly trained, always has possessed, and will possess, the elements of power. The always will possess, the elements of power. The uninstructed are accustomed to rely, more or less implicitly, upon the opinions and assertions of those, who are reputed wise. Why is general intelligence considered so essential to the permanency of free institutions? Is it not because the popular mind, when unenlightened and unacquainted with the principles of government and the value of liberty, is liable to be deceived and centralled by the plausible sophistry and heated controlled by the plausible sophistry and heated declamation of intelligent but unprincipled demagogues?

General intelligence is not, however, the only

safeguard to national liberty and happiness. If knowledge is power, it is not virtue, nor has it any necessary tendency to excite or strengthen virtuous affections. It needs a director to guard and control its action, not less certainly, than the safety of the ship requires a pilot. On this sub-ject, our fathers have left us instructions that must not be disregarded. At a vast expense of toil and treasure, privation and suffering, they erected a noble edifice and consecrated it to lib-erty. Fair it is to behold, beautiful in its proportions, spacious in its accommodations, plain but tasteful in its embellishments, and skilfully balanced upon two foundation pillars, rirtue and in-telligence. This they bequeathed as a rich legateligence. This they bequeathed as a rich lega-cy to their children, with a solemn injunction to guard well the foundations. The lesson we have learned, and parrot-like we repeat—virtue and intelligence are the foundation of liberty—and yet in practice, many seem to suppose that virtue may be dispensed with, or that there is virtue enough in knowledge for all the practical purpo-ses of life; and hence they direct their efforts to the diffusion of knowledge. Open all the area tory and the question is settled; proofs are writtory and the question is settled; proofs are written in the records of every nation, that has been enlightened by the diffusion of knowledge; the evidence is invariable and without exception, it is equivalent to moral demonstration. No inis equivalent to moral demonstration. No in-stance can be found in the history of man, in-which mere intellectual cultivation has proved an adequate protection to public virtue; but it is an unquestionable fact, that, in instances not a few, national morals have been at the lowest point of depression and debasement, when literature has been at the zenith of its glory; yet in the light of undisputed facts, in defiance of all the lessons of history, some of our statesmen and scholars, would have us believe, that general intelligence is the panacea for all our moral and political methods. political maladies. In accordance with this sentiment, they spare no efforts to elevate one of the pillars on which our civil edifice rests, but most unwisely neglect the other. It does not require tion without some degree of moral instruction, is neither safe nor desirable.

the press, and we have a concentration of influences, more powerful than any other that can be named, the influence of educated mind: and this intellect has been developed, trained, and thus armed with power, in our Literary Institutions. Who does not see then, that the condition of our country in all its vital interests, will be essentially affected by the young men, who are annually leaving our public Seminaries? and what Christian or patriot can be indifferent as to the manner in which those youth shall be educated, who are aspiring to stations of public influence? If not under the control of moral principle, they If not under the control of moral principle, they will become the instruments of social wretched-

ness and of public ruin,
Why did the treacherous Arnold attempt to barter his country for gold? Because his heart was the seat of unhallowed possion; his ruling principle was supreme selfishness. And what induced Washington to spurn the golden bribe, and induced Washington to spurn the golden bribe.

the nature and tendencies cannot be understood, even by educated men, without much reading and reflection. How few of our citizens, for example, have correct and well defined views on the subject of our national finances, which has been so fruitful a topic of discussion and excitement for some years past? The people are called upon to vote on the question, and having no settled convictions of truth from original investigation, they adopt the opinions of others. It must be so; if we have opinions on those subjects of public examine, they must be derived from those in whom we have confidence. It is not enough then, that our public men be "capable," they must also be "honest." The remarks of Washington respecting the treachery of Arnold, ought to be engraven upon the hands of every public officer. "I thought," said he "that an officer of courage and and ability, who had often shed his blood for his country, was entitled to confidence, and I gave him mine. I am now convinced, and for the rest of my life, that we should never trust those who country, was entitled to connuence, and for the him mine. I am now convinced, and for the of my life, that we should never trust those of my life, that we should never abilities they are wanting in probity, whatever abilities they may possess."—Address of Rev. B. Labaree.

THE ROBBER RELEASED.

Barabbas sits in sullen despair on the floor of his dungeon, awaiting every moment the appearance of the officer who is to lead him to execution—when lo! there rushes in a breathless messenger, with joy depicted on his countenance, bringing the most incredible intelligence. 'Hail Barabbas!' he cries out, 'thou art free, thou art free!' and while he speaks, he is unchain ing the astonished prisoner, and calling him to arise and leave his confinement. In the first mo ment of astonishment, it seems to the criminal as though he were still dreaming; he then begins to think that he has been permitted for a few hours to walk about the court of his prison, to which he must return after enjoying for a short space the free air of heaven. The messenger, however, assures him anew that he is free, and however, assures him anew that he is free, and explains how the thing has taken place. Thus Barabbas learns that the sentence of death no longer impends over his head, for it has been annulled and torn; that he has nothing more to do with offended justice, for he has been restored to the rights of a citizen, and no complaints will henceforth be raised against him; on the contrature he will be treated as though he recentled. ry, he will be treated as though he never had committed a crime; all this had been done, because another has stood in his place, and suffered cause another has stood in his place, and suffered death on the cross instead of him. The messenger who brings him this blessed intelligence, withholds nothing, but declares it freely and fully; and is he not in this the type of a faithful herald of the gospel? Yes, ye souls that are weary and heavy laden, a message similar to what the murderer receives, is now conveyed to you, only far greater and far more blessed. In clear and simple terms we declare that since the creek. and simple terms we declare, that since the great exchange took place, before the judgment seat of Pilate on Mount Golgotha, there is no more con-demnation for you that are in Christ Jesus. And we entreat you to receive this word in faith and humility, for we speak in Christ's stead, and we bring you the message in the name of God.—F. W. Krummacher.

"Chartism" derives its name from a document entitled "The People's Charter;" a document which embodies the opinions of millions, and which these millions desire to make the law. The ses of life; and hence they direct their efforts to the diffusion of knowledge. Open all the avenues to the popular mind, say they, pour lightinto the understanding and elevate the intellectual character of the people, and our civil and religious liberties are secured. The importance and necessity of the general diffusion of knowledge, will by no means be questioned, but that knowledge ally, and the members to be paid; votes to be taken by ballot; the corn laws to be repealed, and trade in general to be free; the Church Establishment, after a provision for the present incumbents, to be abolished, and all religions to speculation and construct fanciful theories on tory and the question is settled; proofs are with ther in themselves vicious, nor under other cucumstances unreasonable.

Who are the Chartists? Vast masses of the working people. The elective system in England excludes millions of the operative classes from the franchise, and therefore these classes are

tend that they are the creators of property; they contend they have pledges in the country dearer than all property. The ashes, they say, of their fathers for a thousand years have made it to them holy ground. Their children are born in it, and their wives endear them to it. No manly or no-ble tie binds the rich which does not bind them; the skill of an experienced architect to inform us, that the superstructure is thereby placed in imminent peril. The intellectual elevation of a nather than the superstructure is the superstructure If knowledge diffused has no tendency to promote virtue, neither has it such tendency when confined to an individual mind. How often are food is taxed; that wrongs have grown too heavy confined to an individual mind. How often are the most gifted powers and the most rigid discipline of intellect, associated with the lowest depravation of moral principle; yet intellect, is one of our national idois. Perhaps there is no nation in Christendom, in which educated mind exerts a in Christendom, in which educated mind exerts a more powerful sway, than in our own. Who are the men, that give law to public opinion, that mould and direct the public will? Who occupy our pulpits, expound and defend our laws, and watch over our health? Who are our instructors, our editors and our authors? Are they not, for the most part, educated men? All admit that the clergy have no small control over the public mind; add to this, the influence of our statesmen, our judges, our lawyers, our physicians, our instructors, and then throw in the mighty power of the press, and we have a concentration of influences, more powerful than any other that can be named, the influence of educated mind: and this

By this aid the Catholics were emancipated, the ne-

between these two portions of society in England, the strongest and the best.

But why are not the masses franchised, and the disputes closed? Ask Lord Lyndhurst, born of democracy, ask Sir Robert Peel, raised from cotton-spinning; they will reply,—because of their poverty, their vice, and their ignorance. Ask William Lovett, cabinet-maker, ask John Collins, tool-maker, both imprisoned in Warwick principle was supreme selfishness. And what induced Washington to spurn the golden bribe, and indignantly reject the proffered crown? His heart was trained in the school of virtue; neither pecuniary advantage, nor personal aggrandizement, could induce him to swerve from the sternest dictates of integrity.

How important that our statesmen and political guides, be men of honest intentions and of sound moral principle. Without such qualifications in our public men, how can this government be perpetuated? We are often reminded, that the people are the source of all political power; that mides, be men or inness. The most public men, how can this government be perpetuated? We are often reminded, that the people are the source of all political power; that in them reside those springs of action, that move and direct all our civic machinery. This is no doubt theoretically true, but who, let me ask, puts and the fault that of others—of those rulers, most naturally, who give £70,000 for royal stables and not half people are the source of all pointers, people are the source of a not the mistortune source, and direct all our civic machinery. This is no doubt theoretically true, but who, let me ask, puts these springs in motion? Who prepares and fashions the channels, by which these number-less rills may pass from the original fountains, but the proper offspring of poverty and ignorance, of laws in addition which facilitate drunkenness of the mistortune constitution. fashions the channela, by which these number-less rills may pass from the original fountains, commingle in one broad deep current, and pour their concentrated energies upon the wheels of government? Is this the spontaneous action of the people, or are there some controlling minds that form their plans and direct their movements?

Principles are discussed and systems of policy proposed and adopted by our statesmen, of which

not trusted, say their defenders, but because they begin to know too much and know too well. They find themselves worked to death, and yet starving; they are aware that other people with inferior resources and inferior skill live in comfort and abundance, and with cheap and impartial legislation they are confident such a lot would likewise be theirs.

AN ANECDOTE WORTH RELATING. We have entertained the most thorough respect for Dr. Anthon, the author of the Classical Dic-tionary; but an event has lately come to our knowledge which swells this sentiment to one of

affectionate veneration.

The oldest son of a literary gentleman in this city—a man held in sincere regard by the public—is a boy of fine talents and anniable temper. He nged for the advantages of a liberal educatio —but on account of the narrow circumstances of his parents, saw no prospect of gratifying so laud-able a desire. At last, prompted by this ardent wish, he applied to Mr. Thomas W. White, editor of the Southern Literary Messenger. Mr. White was walking in Murray street, opposite the gram-mar school, under the charge of Professor Anthon, where he was accosted by the young lad, who had made his acquaintance at his father's house. He pointed to the school-house, and of his own ac-cord, signified how happy he should be if the circumstances of his friends could enable them to place him under the tuition of Dr. Anthon. Mr. White spoke to him encouragingly, and promised to see what could be done. In the evening of the ame day he called upon the learned Professor and related the occurrence of the morning. No soon-er was Dr. Anthon made acquainted with the fact,

than he replied,
"Say no more, Mr. White, say no more. Send

"Say no more, Mr. White, say no more. Send the lad to me with a note written by yourself to morrow morning, and I will give him a good classical education and make no charge to his father. Let the second son, his brother, come also—he shall also be instructed on the same terms."

As if this generous offer were not sufficient, Dr. Anthon furnished the Editor of the Messenger with a note to the Messers. Harpers, the publishers of his whole series of school books. The effect of the note was to procure from these liberal and enterprising gentlemen, an immediate present nd enterprising gentlemen, an unmediate present of all the books necessary for the boy's education.

We have recorded this anecdote with feelings of unalloyed gratification. It is illustrative of the distinguished scholar, who, being one of that rare class, who "do good by stealth, and blush to find

ANECDOTE.—A Prussian clergyman applied to the king of Prussia for his permission to preach in his chapel. His majesty thought it rather presumptuous for a country clergyman to ask such a favor, but nevertheless granted his request, and told him he would give him a text to preach on, that he should preach the Sunday following, when he would be there to hear him. The clergyman he would be there to hear hun. The clergyman waited with anxiety from day to day for the text, as he wished to have it in time, that he moral make a line sermon upon it; but Sunday morning came and no text. He, however, went into the pulpit with the intent to week. with the intent to preach one of his old sermon thinking the king had forgot to send him a text. The king came to chapel soon after, and sent the elergyman a letter, which be epened and read; the contents were, "the enclosed is your text; you will preach immediately." He opened the bit of paper that was enclosed, when, to his great aston-ishment, he found it quite blank: he looked at the other side of it, it was there blank too. He held other side of it, it was there blank too. He held it out for the audience to look at it, and said, "Here is nothing," and then turning it, "and there is nothing, and of nothing God created heaven and earth." Then quoting a verse in the first chapter of Genesis, he preached a sermon on it extempore. The king was so delighted at the great presence of mind the clergyman had shown, that he made him his almoner.

Signed Experts—

Against your find new out with the superfield agreement of the control of the c PLAIN DIET .- This is what children ought, on every account, to be accustomed to, from the very first. It is vastly more for their present health and comfort, than those little nice things, with which fond parents are so apt to vitiate their appetites; and it will save them a great deal of mortalication in after its.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The ferry-boat which plies NARROW ESCAPE.—The ferry-boat which plies between the east and west bank of the river Hudson, took fire on Friday last, while crossing, and burnt to the water's edge. The passenger and teams were landed upon the flats in the middle of the river, before the fire had made much progress. Just after the ferry-boat had left the wharf at Hudson, two wagons loaded with powder, were driven down to the ferry stairs; fortunately too late a moment to gross in the heat.—Alberty Addition. late a moment to cross in the boat .- Albany Adv

IRON FURNACES.—There are now in Colum bia county, Pennsylvania, nine Furnaces, capable of making 350 tons of pig metal per week or 16,100 tons per annum, allowing each furnace to be in blast but forty-six weeks in the year.

CITY OF LOWELL.-There are eleven corpora tions here, with an aggregate capital of \$11,000, 600; fifteen churches with settled ministers; also 600; fifteen churches with settled ministers; also, several literary associations of a high character.—
The Lyccum, the Lowell Institute, the Mechanics'
Association, are the principal. The Mechanics'
Association have a large brick edifice, called the Mechanics' Hall. It contains lecture rooms, a reading room, supplied with all the best periodicals of the day; also a library, containing over 2,000 volumes, and a mineral collection. There are 23 Public Schools. The building for the High School cost \$25,000. The buildings for the Grammar Schools cost over \$15,000 each. Last year this city raised \$50,000 for the purpose of her Schools—and about \$8,000 of this was expended for teachers and fuel.

-and about \$5,000 of this was ear-ers and fuel.

Oberlin Institution.—The Commencement at this Institution took place on the 24th ult. The first degree of Arts was conferred upon nine young men and three young "women." The Oberlin Evanand three young "women." The Oberlin Evan-gelist states, "about fifty have been admitted to the Freshmen Class in the College, of whom seventeen are young ladies."—Jour. of Comm.

A young gentieman from the Autourn't neologi-cal Seminary, on his way last week to take license to preach, before the Buffalo Presbytery, at its late session at Westfield, had his carpet bag stolen, con-taining a bundle of sermons in manuscript.—We hope the sermons will do the thief good.

Milk is said to be an efficient cure for the burn

MHE Winter Session of the Abbott Female Seminary, Au-dover, will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of Oct. next, and will continue twenty-two weeks. This Institution is under the care and instruction of Mr. T. D. P. Stors, Principal, and Miss A. Haci, and it is designed to afford young ladies an opportunity of possing a full and thorough course of English education, and of attending to the

fit factions are for fearling.

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Oct. 8.

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On the 23d Octob and that almost tw since that time. I the visiting my native si years of labor and t which others might pected to lay my testimony for Cl sinner saved by world from that God has been bet have been the unwe mercies. Truly I c have followed n hath preserved me : children "from the darkness, and from at noon day." trated by that te

raging around us, h hren and sisters From God And especially, the

No burnin Nor blasts Shall take in If God be Thou art my And thou To guard m By night O it is good to trust

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accompany these six a before you to that dista beautiful language of H pleases, and only man is man is vile, that we sound of salvation to On this solemn and

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changes have taken place, ted States! Even to you up with them, these clargreat. How then must f an absence of almost fi They burst upon me in a novel and deeply intere striking contrast with who Consider that a generaway—that instead of dren. For the sake of andience I will say, that the establishment of a sin per, and before the forn Bible Society. Your ov then in existence, and v annary following. wealth and their e have grown up in what wilderness. Nearly the ling by steam has been in hools of learning h the number of Go greatly increased. I see every hand, which delig which cheer my heart. I a cies and comforts and every life. I rejoice in the games are a second life. ce, especially of my agland, But I se of so much foreign manne too, especially in our large troduction of huxurious extra gratification of the "lu pride of life." The me confined to our large of

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the man who was resolved and friends and mative preaching Christ to the dista